

If you want a crop of prosperous business, plant your Spring advertisement now.

The Columbian.

Everybody is welcome to a calendar for 1895, who will call at this office for it, whether they are subscribers or not. Only a few more left. Come soon.

VOL 30

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1895.

NO 18

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

The discussion about the salaries for the directors, auditors and steward for the poorhouse, has set some of us to thinking that officials are sometimes extravagant.

It certainly seems to me, that these unfortunate people who have to be left at public expense, if they are not very troublesome, might be kept very comfortable for less than three hundred and fifty dollars per year.

I have known men to keep a family of six or eight for considerably less money. Their rations may not have been so rich as it is necessary to furnish for those who have become a public charge.

I am not personally interested in the management of the poor-house, only in so far as their example may have a bad effect upon other public functionaries.

It is refreshing to find that people are taking notice of the manner their money is being disposed of. Perhaps if this little leak can be stopped, some one or some party may try their hand on larger game.

There is hardly a salary paid to any official from the President of the United States down to our county offices, that might not be reduced one half without any detriment to the public service.

I have no doubt, that the public would be better served for half the money, as there would be less money expended for beer and whiskey. Our officials would be in better conditions mentally and physically to attend to the business for which they were elected.

Were we not as well served in the United States government before the fraudulent increase of salaries, as we have been since. Do not Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, compare very favorably with any Presidents we have had since?

Was not Davy Crockett equal to, if not superior to many of our congressmen?

Congressmen of the present day are getting from forty to fifty dollars per day for every day that they are supposed to be on duty, saying nothing about the stealings. Stealings may sound a little harsh, but if any one does not like it, let them suggest a more appropriate term, for what they get in the way of pocket knives, pencils, fine-tooth combs, and knick-knacks, sufficient in some cases to start a novelty store; and which they have no more right to than I have. If stealing sounds too harsh suppose we call it petit larceny.

When we come to consider what is done in high places by those who ought to be the best men in our land the little affair at the poor-house dwindles almost to utter insignificance.

They seem only to be imitating in a small way those in higher places. Both seem to have acted upon the principle of "Tickle me Billy do do do, and in return I'll tickle you too."

We hear a great deal of talk about retrenchment and reform, but it generally ends in talk. At least it has never resulted in a decrease of taxation.

Our legislators at Harrisburg are talking about retrenchment, but they do not appear to have a very healthy idea of how the thing ought to be done. They have never done any thing of the kind, and have no precedent to guide them. It is no wonder that they are at a loss as to the how or where.

I would suggest an idea to them, that will no doubt be satisfactory to a very large majority of their constituents. It is this. Commence cutting down your own salaries to about the average of what your masters have to work for; then make a like reduction on all other official salaries that are under your control. Such retrenchment will work like a charm; and will, I have no doubt, secure your re-election. This would be not only retrenchment, but also a much needed reform.

The salaries that are paid to our public servants are in very many cases, an outrage upon the taxpayers. And not only that, but it tends to create an unseemly scramble for office, which frequently prevents honorable men from consenting to enter the race.

If the salaries of our public servants were about equal to what they could get as an employee at some private business, (and there is no good reason why it should be more,) it would drive from the field those patriotic individuals who are so anxious to serve their country for the money there is in it.

As soon as we have reformed salaries, so as to make them no temptation to unscrupulous men, other reforms will as naturally, as day follows night.

The third grand jury of Bradford county has recommended a new court house at Towanda.

197 MILES IN 185 MINUTES.

Fastest Run Ever Made on Delaware & Lackawanna.

The record for the fastest long-distance run on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad was broken on the 28th ult. by a special train which was conveying W. S. Sloan and Sam Sloan, Jr., sons of President Sam Sloan, from New York to Buffalo. The train, which consisted of three cars, left Hoboken at about 8 A. M., and arrived Binghamton at 12:46 P. M. where Engineer William Lonegan, with engine No. 134, of Elmira, and Conductor M. W. Scanlon of that city, took charge. The run to Elmira, 57 miles, was made in 53 minutes. The first stop was at Bath, where four minutes were spent.

From Bath to East Buffalo, 103 1/2 miles, the time was 103 minutes. A stop of four minutes, however, was made at Mt. Morris, so that the actual running time for the distance was 99 minutes. The train was reported at East Buffalo at 3:59 P. M. Deducting eight minutes for the two stops, the traveling time for the 197 miles was just 185 minutes. Engineer Lonegan made two years ago the best previous record, which he broke by this fast run.

Resolutions of Condolence by M. E. S. S., Esq., Pa.

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our sister Mrs. S. K. Worman, thus taking from our Sunday School a beloved and faithful teacher; therefore be it

Resolved, that we bow in holy submission to the Divine will and while deeply regretting our own loss are comforted by the knowledge that our earthly loss is her infinite gain.

Resolved, that her Christian life among us shall be an example to each one of us, so that "being dead she yet speaketh."

Resolved, that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved husband and friends, commending them to the Heavenly Father for comfort.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent friends, and be published in the papers, and be placed upon the minutes of Sunday School.

MISS MARTHA ROBINSON,
"BESSIE HAGENBUCH,"
"BERTHA ANGLE,"
WM. MILNES, JR., } Com.
JOHN K. MILLER,
EARL M. CREVELING,

The party who hired Winner's horse and buggy and failed to return, was captured last Friday at Millersburg by officer Leonard Saxe of Lewisburg, and brought to Bloomsburg on Saturday. He was taken before Guy Jacoby Esq., and after hearing the officer and A. M. Derr, he was committed to jail, the law not permitting bail to be taken by a justice in such cases. Mr. Derr identified him as the man who hired the rig, and officer Saxe said that he got on track of him through a postal card sent out by the Jamestown Protective Association of Jamestown, N. Y., of which Winner & Derr are members. The prisoner gave his name as August Kline, and said his home was in North Adams, Mass. His reason for selling the rig was that the horse got the blind staggers and he had to hire two horse doctors, and this made his expenses so high that he sold the rig to get his money back. He is an innocent looking German about 60 years old, and has been in this section before, registering at Shickshinny and Catawissa under different names. He cannot be tried until September court as no jury has been drawn that can try a felony at May court.

This is a peculiar world, remarks an exchange. One is struggling for justice, another is fleeing from it. One man is saving money to build a house, and another is trying to sell his for less than it cost to build it. One man is spending all he can make in taking his girl to the theatre and sending her flowers, with the hope of making her his wife, while his neighbor is spending what money he has in getting a divorce. One man escapes all diseases that flesh is heir to and gets killed on the railroad. Another escapes with a scratch and dies with the whooping cough. One man stands off his creditors and goes traveling while another pays his debts and stays at home.

"Grog," the sea term for rum-and-water, it may not be generally known, derived its name from Admiral Edward Vernon, who wore program breeches, and hence was called "Old Grog." About the year 1745 he ordered his sailors to dilute their rum with water.

P. O. S. OF A CELEBRATION.

W. C. No. 319, P. O. S. of A. of Bloomsburg Pa. will celebrate their Seventh Anniversary on the evening of May 7th, in the Opera House, commencing at 8 o'clock to which the public is cordially invited. Admission free by ticket. Music will be rendered by Elwell's Orchestra, Bloomsburg Cornet Band and a quartette.

Tickets and programmes will be distributed through the town. Those not receiving any can procure them by calling at J. G. Wells' or Hess' Jewelry Store.

PROGRAM.

Patriotic Medley... Elwell's Orchestra.
Opening Prayer... Rev. G. E. Weeks.
Address of Welcome... W. A. Evert.
Music... Elwell's Orchestra.
Address... Subject, God.
Rev. P. A. Heilman.
Tableau, Subject... Patriotism
Goddess of Liberty, Miss Lizzie Girard, and 40 members of the order. Music by Quartette.
Recitation... Heroes of Sumpter
Miss Anna Evans.
Music... Elwell's Orchestra.
Address... Subject, Our Country
Rev. C. H. Brandt.
Tableau, Subject... Education,
School house and teacher, and 40 children going to school.
Address... Subject, Our Order.
M. P. Lutz.
Music, Sword of Bunker Hill... Quartette.
Tableau... Subject, Fraternity
Forty Members of Order.
Music.
G. G. BAKER, Chairman. M. P. LUTZ,
C. W. McCASLIN, W. MANNING,
C. L. RUPERT, C. N. OHL,
W. D. CREASY, J. FIDLER.
I. E. HOLTER, Secretary of Com.

A SUSPICIOUS PROWLER.

On Sunday at midnight Dr. Bierman was called to a patient on Fifth street, and started down the alley. At the rear of his house he saw a figure standing, but could not tell whether it was a man or woman. He inquired what was wanted and a man's voice replied "nothing." The doctor then asked what he was doing there, and was told that it was none of his business, but the man disappeared. On the doctor's return his wife told him that someone had tried to open a back window during his absence, and it is supposed to be the same man that was seen in the alley. The doctor now carries something with him on his night visits, that is more dangerous as a means of self defense, than his medicine case.

SELLING ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

In a recent decision the Supreme Court of this state has reaffirmed the legality of selling goods on the installment plan. Articles leased under bailment for use remain the property of the lessor until the final payment is made in accordance with the terms of the lease, and cannot be seized by creditors of the lessee for his debts. This applies to sewing machines, organs, pianos, stoves, bicycles, wagons, horses, and most anything else that can change hands without changing the character of the article in any way. Leases in compliance with this law are printed, and for sale at this office.

The annual meeting of the Knight's of the Golden Eagle will be held in Williamsport on May 13, 14 and 15. Geo. C. Roan will go as the representative of Theta Castle.

In the state there are 500 castles, 100 commanderies and nearly 100 temples. The temples are composed of ladies, and these will be represented by delegates. Commanderies are expected from Reading, Philadelphia, Lancaster, Allentown, Harrisburg, Erie, Pittsburg, Altoona and other places.

The cash prizes to be contested for by the commanderies will amount to \$250. The first prize will be \$100, for the best drilled commandery; second, \$50 for the finest equipped commandery; third, \$50 for the commandery making the finest appearance. The contests will take place in Market square after the parade.

Headquarters will be established at the Updegraff, and the grand ball be held at that hotel on the evening of Tuesday, May 14. The sessions will be held for three days in the Lycoming opera house. It will be a big time, sure.

Miss Grace Woodward was married to Mr. O. K. McHenry of Berwick on Thursday of last week. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. E. Weeks at the bride's home on East Street.

BRIEF MENTION.

About People You Know.

A. Z. Schoch went to Washington on Wednesday.

C. W. Miller Esq. spent a couple of days in Philadelphia this week.

John Hagenbuch, Millville's efficient typist, spent Sunday at his home in Esopus.

Col. Freeze, J. R. Townsend and Geo. E. Elwell spent last Sunday in Lancaster.

Rev. W. T. Auman spent Thursday in town. He is located at White Haven.

F. P. Pursel went to Philadelphia on Sunday night, and returned home on Tuesday.

J. G. Wells took the noon train on the D. L. & W. for Philadelphia on Wednesday.

John N. Gordon was called to Philadelphia last Saturday by the serious illness of his brother.

Dr. J. P. Welsh and J. C. Brown were in Harrisburg on Wednesday on business connected with the Normal School.

C. W. McKelvey and C. W. Funston bagged five snipe on Friday, and the former and H. G. Eshleman got six on Monday.

H. O. McHenry of Benton passed through town on Tuesday, on his way to the city to buy new goods for the J. J. McHenry store.

J. H. Coleman was a visitor at this office on Tuesday, and renewed the subscription of his mother who lives in Fishing Creek township, and who is an old subscriber to this paper.

M. F. Eyerly of Williamsport has been confined to the house for the past six weeks, and we are sorry to learn from his son-in-law, C. D. Spiedmeyer, who was in town on Tuesday, that his condition is not improving, but rather growing worse. His disease is heart trouble and dropsy.

O. O. Laudig of Buffalo, N. Y., stopped in town a few hours on Monday. He was on his way to visit his mother at Ringtown. Mr. Laudig graduated at the Normal in 1885, and at Lafayette College in 1892. He now fills the position of head chemist at the iron works of M. A. Hanna & Co. of Buffalo.

HOW TO SPOIL THINGS.

To spoil a wife—Find fault.
To spoil tea or coffee—Boil it.
To spoil custard—Bake it too long.
To spoil house plants—Water them too much.

To spoil butter—Do not work out all the milk.

To spoil a carpet—Sweep it with a stiff half worn broom.

To spoil scissors—Cut everything, from a sheet of paper to a bar of cast iron.

To spoil children—Humor them in everything they happen to think they want.

To spoil garments in the making—Cut them out carelessly and run all the seams.

To spoil a school—Change teachers every time some one in the district finds fault.

Making Much of Irish.

Irish is spreading in the schools of Ireland; 1050 candidates presented themselves for examination in their native tongue last year, as compared with 831 the year before. The number of school-masters who obtained certificates to teach Irish doubled. Irish was taught in 11 new board schools, and the sale of books of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language was greatly increased.

The following letters are advertised April 30, 1895. Mrs. Katherine Coleman, George Cornelius, Mr. William Fiester, Mr. Seymour L. Lash, Miss Annie L. Musselman, Mrs. R. E. Peale, Mr. J. G. Sargen, Miss Sue Stine, Jr., Miss Mary Shelhamer. Cards. Miss Mary Achenbach. Will be sent to the dead letter office May 14, 1895.

JAMES H. MERCER, P. M.

A case that has been before the Lancaster Court for 43 years was ended on Tuesday, when the jury rendered a verdict in favor of Charles F. Smith, of Philadelphia, against Edward F. Schoenberger, also of Philadelphia, formerly of Lancaster county, for \$17,685.53. The amount of the original judgment, entered September 2, 1852, was \$3,154, and the verdict was for the original amount and interest for 43 years.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rutter Jr., have the warm sympathy of all their friends in the affliction that has come upon them in the death of their only daughter, Marion Wilbur. She died on Thursday morning at 8:35 o'clock, aged 4 years, 9 months and 29 days, after an illness of two weeks.

The Supreme Court on Monday announced its decision in the case of W. R. Ringrose vs The Town of Bloomsburg, in favor of the plaintiff. The verdict was for \$5000, and the interest and costs will increase the amount to \$7000 or more.

As much interest has been manifested in the Vanderslice-Snyder case, we print the opinion of Judge Rice, refusing a new trial, in full in this issue.

J. M. GIDDING & CO.

MATCHLESS
CLOTHING.

Up to date in every particular. See those fine all wool men's suits at \$6.98, \$8.50 and \$10.00. Also our special line of men's and young men's suits at \$4.98.

MATCHLESS
Straw Hats, all kinds. Men's, boys' and children's on sale \$1.48 for all wool sailor suits. Sizes 3 to 8.

MATCHLESS PRICES.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
ONE PRICE
CLOTHIERS, HATTERS & FURNISHERS
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Wonderful Values in Clothing.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS
\$3.75 and \$4.75.

Nobby neat effects, all wool black chevots fast color.

Men's Elegant Woolen Suits
\$5.00 \$6.50 \$7.50

Greys and pin stripes, fine blue suits and worsteds.

Lots of higher priced ones. No need to mention them. You know this is the store for fine clothing.

Beautiful Little Fauntleroy Reefer
Suits for children at \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00.

The woolen hard wear suits for \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 are selling fast. No wonder, so cheap.

A Set of Garden Tools, Hoe, Rake and Spade with each suit.....

These are prices that bring the trade to the

D. LOWENBERG
Clothing Store.

Bloomsburg's Best Known

GENT'S FURNISHERS,
Hatters and Clothiers.

MODERN INVENTION.

In the Modern March of Progress the Farmer Will Hold His Own.

In modern life one of the most striking features that has been and is being developed more and more rapidly is the interdependence of the members of the human family. As the population increases, the hermit or quasi-hermit life so frequent years ago, when the farmer for months in the winter saw hardly any faces except those of his own family, and when he conducted his farming operations in almost complete independence of the rest of the world, is fast becoming an impossibility. In old times the farm was a self-supporting world in itself. The wells, springs and cisterns supplied water; the domestic animals got all their food from it, and it produced its own fertilizers. By rotation of crops, by letting land lie fallow and by the use of fertilizing material produced on the farm, the land was kept fertile. It was descended from the clouds without any human agency. Now the conditions are very different. The farmer's children will be to compete with city children in education and in general culture. But outside of the personal aspect, of which this is but one element, modern conditions affect his life in a much broader sense. The tendency now is to work the soil in large areas devoted to a single crop, and to use machinery in all farming operations. For many years past the American farmer has been busy inventing most ingenious machines for cultivating the ground, for sowing the seed and for harvesting the crops. On account of the inventor's work the Western farms, with fields of wheat reaching to the horizon, cultivated by steam drawn plows, and whose crops are harvested by great machines drawn by teams of many horses, have become a possibility. The great cereal crop of the United States is due to the mechanical inventor.

In the same order of things is the modern fertilizer. For different crops different fertilizers are made in factories. As the great natural sources of phosphoric acid were overdrawn, the European agriculturist has utilized the finely-ground slag of the basic steel process. The farmer depends no longer on the barnyard, but purchases his plant food in the most approved form, made in factories from the most unpromising sources of supply. The Atlantic coast is patrolled by steamers whose occupation is the catching of menhaden or bony fish. After the oil is extracted from these fish, the farmer has a claim on what is left as a source of nitrogen for his crops. South American nitrate of soda is another source of nitrogen. The German mines supply him with his potash and the blending of all the elements is effected in the fertilizer factories, whose processes are guided by the most exact chemical analyses of their materials. Even in the matter of local transportation the farmer is being taken care of. The electric road, to whose operations, heedless of vested rights, so many highways have been surrendered, bids fair to revolutionize the aspects of rural life. It is believed by many that the electric road will eventually haul the farmer's products to the cities or railroad stations, and the improvement of country roads has actually been discouraged by those who believe in the highest development of this form of traction.

Where the process of development of modern life will end, it is hard to see. The farmer, who would seem to be the last to be subjected to modern scientific advancements, is really, speaking relatively, the one most affected. Mechanical, chemical and electrical science have changed his entire status. Among inventors the farmer is recognized as the field for most useful work in invention. Man may yet learn to dispense with coal, and the steam engine may be relegated to the past. The self-contained energies of the cosmic system may yet be used to replace the motor which during the last decade has replaced them. Windmills and waterwheels represent the utilization of cosmic energy, and mankind may be driven to a more extensive use of the mechanical powers of nature. But for food production, it seems as if the soil for many years to come must be the only resource. Synthetic chemistry has made enormous advances before it can produce palatable food. Already it has done something in producing glucose and saccharine as sugar substitutes, but until the synthesis on the large scale of carbon and hydrogen is effected, the synthetic chemistry will be inchoate. In the modern march of progress, the farmer will hold his own. The changes in his processes, the abolishment of the quiet rural life, and of the farm as an almost self-contained unit of existence, are brought about by the devotion to his interests of the enlightenment of the world, and the world in its turn is more and more dependent on him.—Scientific American.

Iron Plates at White Heat.

"While I was in Brussels a few years ago," said Dr. T. L. Taylor, of Boston, at the Lindell recently, "I witnessed a restoration from apparent drowning in one of the hospitals that struck me as rather remarkable. A man had been upset in a rowboat, and was only recovered after a considerable time. An eminent physician in the city applied all the remedies he could think of, but no sign of life manifested itself. As a forlorn hope, or last resort, the doctor proceeded to apply plates of iron, heated to a white heat, to the upper parts of the body, near the more vital organs. After a short time, to the utter astonishment of the assistants, faint signs of breathing were observed, and in course of half an hour the man came to life, and was finally fully restored, the only inconvenience sustained being the result of the severe cauterization which his skin necessarily underwent."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Art and Nature.

The aesthetic Frau Von St.—had contrived to secure the leading hero in a well-known theatre, and a great favorite with the ladies, as her companion at the supper table. The lady displayed unlimited conversational powers, and her enthusiasm waxed more fervid as she proceeded. "Tell me how you feel when you have played the part of Romeo," she whispered. "Hungry," replied the actor, with the most earnest and indifferent air in the world.—Dahleimskalender.

THE SEAS OF THE WORLD.

The first mention of the Gulf Stream is in the journal of Alaminos, the pilot of Ponce de Leon, in 1513.

It is estimated that the water of the whole ocean contains in solution over 2,000,000 tons of pure silver.

The sea pen moves by alternately expanding and contracting the folds of its body, like an earth worm.

Every tiny protuberance on a branch of coral represents a living animal, which grows from it like a plant.

One kind of sea-bladder has no mouth, but absorbs all its nourishment through the pores of its body.

The Red Sea takes its name from the presence of great numbers of animalcules of that color in the water.

It is estimated that two years are required for the gulf water to travel from Florida to the coast of Norway.

The proportion of salt in sea water is largest where the water is deepest, but does not increase with the depth.

The coral insects are said to consume prodigious quantities of worms, small fish and other living creatures.

If the surface of the earth were perfectly level, the waters of the ocean would cover it to a depth of 600 feet.

It is estimated that more gold and silver have been sunk in the sea than are now in circulation on the earth.

The ocean hydrae have no heart, no lungs, no liver, no brains, no nervous system, no organs save mouth and skin.

A colony of medusae has been compared to a collection of muslin sunbonnets floating right side up in the water.

The Banks of Newfoundland are formed by the sand, earth and stones brought from the north by the icebergs.

Over one-half of the sand of every shore is composed of minute shells, each of which was once the home of a living creature.

At the lowest depth from which specimens of the bottom have been brought up 116 different species of infusoria were found.

The bed of the North Atlantic consists of two valleys, separated by a mountain range that runs from the Azores to Iceland.

The water of the ocean contains gold, held in solution by the iodide of calcium. The quantity is about one grain to the ton.

The water of the oceans, notwithstanding numerous local influences, is nearly of the same composition in every part of the world.

Sea anemones have been known to live for three or four years without any nourishment save what they extract from the water.

The Yellow Sea of China is so called from the presence of yellow mud washed down by the great rivers that empty into its waters.

The first map of the Gulf Stream was made by Benjamin Franklin, who tried to point out the utility of ocean currents in navigation.

The Venus Belt is a thin, flat membrane from one to two feet long, and about the width of a lady's belt. Its mouth is in the middle of its body.

The sea anemone is capable of swallowing an animal many times larger than itself. It spreads its body and thus surrounds its prey.

Coral larvae are born alive and swim off to seek a locality on which to settle. After they have once become fixed they never again change place.

Franklin taught that the ocean currents were due to the influence of permanent winds, in which opinion he was sustained by Sir John Herschel.

The color of the sea is usually described as blue, but it is by no means uniform. In the tropics it is sometimes an indigo blue, at others a deep green.

The actinia swallow sea shells and their inhabitants, and when inconvenienced by the presence of the hard substances, simply turn themselves inside out like a stocking and get rid of the intruding shells in this way.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Prince Bismarck's correspondence, both political and non-political, will be published. Continental papers say, by a Stuttgart firm under the editorship of Herr Ritter Von Poschinger.

Berlin newspapers say that the revenue from Emperor William's "Song to Aegir" up to the present time has been about 33,600 marks, or over \$8,000. The money is to go to the building of the Emperor William Memorial church.

Through the earnest agitation of the question by Nathan Haskell Dole, of Boston, it is quite probable that a chair of Russian language and literature will be established at Harvard college. Mr. Dole is an enthusiast on Russian literature, and he points out that not a college or university in this country has such a chair.

Gov. Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, wants the United States Marine band at the great testimonial to be given in honor of the Rev. Dr. Smith, the venerable author of "America," in Boston during February. He has written a letter to President Cleveland asking that the band be sent to Boston.

The Japanese Mikado is a man of great personal magnetism. He is in fine physical condition, and is naturally extremely vivacious. His eyes are brilliant, his teeth white and regular, and his smile attractive. He has been a great reader, and is especially well informed regarding French literature.

J. F. Raffaelli, the famous Franco-Italian painter, is coming to this country in February. He will hold an exhibition of his pictures at the American Art Galleries, in New York, and will deliver a series of art talks that cannot fail to be most interesting. His work is very quaint, full of character touches and entirely original.

Gen. Swain, who has just been placed on the retired list of the army, was one of the bravest of the officers of the civil war, and served with distinction in the South during the stormy days of reconstruction. Once challenged to a duel, the plucky officer accepted, but fortunately, his adversary at the last moment weakened, and the fight was declared off.

CHOLLIE'S SERIOUS MIND.

It Was Bored by Foolish Questions and Very Properly Rebellious.

The dude met a friend of his at the club and sat down by him with a tired air.

"By jove, Frank," he said, "I may look like a fool, but I'm not one, am I?"

"Well, no," hesitated the friend; "I should say appearances in your case were deceptive."

"Thanks," "Why?"

"Because," replied the tired youth, not recognizing the relevance of the "why," "I meet so many people who ask so many silly questions. For instance, the day I got home from my summer vacation I met an acquaintance on the street and he greeted me with, 'Ah, there, are you back again?'"

"Don't you fancy he could see I was back? Then I met a lady on a train the other morning, about fifteen minutes after it had started, and she smiled and said: 'Good morning. Are you leaving town?'"

"Do you suppose she thought I was not leaving town when the train was on its way going away from it at forty miles an hour?"

"Oh, those are only expressions," said the friend.

"But aren't they silly, just the same? Only yesterday a man came into my office, and after talking to my partner for a while he noticed me in the back room and greeted me with, 'Hello, Chollie, is that you?'"

"And the man has known me ever since I was a boy. Do you fancy he thought it was some one else? Another friend met me while I was on horseback the other evening, and when I stopped in response to his call he said, 'How d'ye do? Are you taking a ride?'"

"I wonder if he thought I was walking?"

"At this point the two were joined by a third man, who had evidently been with the dude earlier.

"Hello, Chollie," he said, "did you get here at last?"

"No," replied Chollie, looking hopelessly at the man he had been talking with, "I haven't got here yet. Can't you see I haven't?"

And the third man demanded an explanation of such a fool answer to a civil inquiry.

We Think Not.

Was early man a savage? That's a poser! Let us see: At night he never had to fit an unobliging key; he never had an empty purse, nor did he have to scheme to get his girl past—safely past—the place they sell ice cream; he never bribed a jockey, and then bet a pile and lost; he never was an umpire, or was by an umpire bossed; nor felt the keen concussion of a big financial drop, nor paid a festive plumber all his savings at a pop; nor did he mortgage real estate so's he could go to law, and lose the case, and see it drop in litigation's maw; he never had a favorite cook to simply up and quit; he never put up stoves at all, nor pipes that wouldn't fit; nor had a new silk hat exchanged for some old seedy tile, nor had his teeth attended to by dentists with a file; he never donned his best dress suit and then fell in the mud; and, since he never wore a shirt, he never lost a stud; he never burst a buttoned glove, nor—till his neck was raw—wore collars that resembled much the saw-teeth of a saw; he never wrote a poem that an editor declined, nor hatched a joke within the incubator of his mind; he never moved into a house whose chimneys wouldn't draw; nor knew exactly what it was to have a mother-in-law; nor had to catch suburban trains, as nowadays he does; and, since these things make savage men, I don't believe he was!—Puck.

Her Cruelty.

"I little thought," sighed Mr. Lease, as he wrung out the dish-cloth and hung it on the nail over the sink; "I little thought, when you called me your clinging ivy and promised to be my sturdy oak, that the time would ever come when you would treat me as cruelly as you did yesterday."

"Well, what did I do?" growled Mrs. Lease.

"You know very well," sobbed the injured husband. "You deliberately let me start out shopping without telling me that my hat was not on straight."—Life.

The Trick of the Trade.

The retired merchant prince could not but admire the audacity of the young man who faced him boldly as he asked the question.

"It is simply this," he answered, after a moment's thought, "if goods at \$1.50 don't go, mark 'em down to \$1.98."

With an inside tip, who could not win?

"That young man's 'sacrifice sales' are now the talk of the commercial world.—Puck.

Mrs. Malaprop.

A most estimable and well-known lady, says the Washington Capitol, is reported to have spoken of her invalid daughter as indelicate, and to have said that most of her family ride to Baltimore on communion tickets. Recently, at a tea, she referred to a beautiful spiral staircase that had been constructed in the house of a neighbor. "Perhaps," suggested a bright girl, in an aside, "the lady refers to her neighbor's back stairs."

Desperation.

"I can tell you, Baron, that when my offer of marriage was rejected by the prima donna, I was so miserable, that I was on the point of throwing myself out of the window."

"What prevented you?"

"The height!"—Karlsbadn Wochenblatt.

His Experience.

"I tell you that idleness doesn't pay. The surest way for a person to get ahead is to keep moving."

"I fancy you're right. That's the way four or five tenants got ahead of me last week."

He Knew It.

Caller—Can I see Miss Snuggly?

Servant—She's engaged, sir.

Caller—Of course she is, and I'm the man she's engaged to.—Vick's Monthly.

Keep the Baby Fat. Look Here!

"My baby was a living skeleton. The doctors said he was dying of Marasmus, Indigestion, etc. The various foods I tried seemed to keep him alive, but did not strengthen or fatten him. At thirteen months old he weighed exactly what he did at birth—seven pounds. I began using 'SCOTT'S EMULSION,' sometimes putting a few drops in his bottle, then again feeding it with a spoon; then again by the absorption method of rubbing it into his body. The effect was marvelous. Baby began to stouten and fatten, and became a beautiful dimpled boy, a wonder to all. SCOTT'S EMULSION supplied the one thing needful."

"MRS. KENNED WILLIAMS."

Scott's Emulsion

is especially useful for sickly, delicate children when their other food fails to nourish them. It supplies in a concentrated, easily digestible form, just the nourishment they need to build them up and give them health and strength. It is Cod-liver Oil made palatable and easy to assimilate, combined with the Hypophosphites, both of which are most remarkable nutrients.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO.

DEALERS IN

Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco

Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars:

Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash

Bloombsburg Pa.

"He that works easily works successfully." 'Tis very easy to clean house with

SAPOLIO

B. F. SHARPLESS, Pres. N. U. FUNK, Sec. C. H. CAMPBELL, TREAS.

BLOOMSBURG

LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$30,000.

Plotted property is in the coming business centre of the town. It includes also part of the factory district, and has no equal in desirability for residence purposes.

CHOICE LOTS are offered at values that will be doubled in a short time.

No such opportunity can be had elsewhere to make money.

Lots secured on SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Maps of the town and of plotted property furnished on application.

Call upon or write to the Secretary, or J. S. Woods, Sales Agent, or any member of the Board of Directors.

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11-19-

Elys Cream Balm For CATARRH
THE POSITIVE CURE.
ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

Lumber For Sale

on Iram Derr's land, near A. J. Derr's store, Jackson town hip, Pa.

Shingles, Plastering Lath, Hamlock and Pine cut to bills.

We have saw-mills on this tract running daily, and have there on hand and can cut timber &c. at any time.

Shingles, No. 1, all 5 and 6 in. selected, \$1.50 M
No. 1, all 5 and 6 in. best pine, \$2.50 M
Plastering lath, 4 ft. long, \$1.50 M
" 8 ft. long, \$1.25 M
Hamlock, common sizes, \$8.00 M

For special orders and for Terms &c., write or call at office of

CREASY & WELLS,
Bloombsburg, Pa.

WANTED—A FEW MORE BOOK AGENTS in this and adjoining Counties for OUR JOURNEY AROUND THE WORLD. A brand new book by REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, Pres. of the United Soc. of Christian Endeavor. The best chance to make money ever offered to all who want profitable work. A good agent in this vicinity can earn \$100 a month. For terms and particulars, for the book, give a note, Premium Copies, Free Quilt, and Exclusive Territory. For particulars, write to A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn. 4-34-11.

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DID YOU GET YOURS
There were 3,134,934 Packages of HIRSH'S ROOTBEER sold in 1894, which made 15,675,735 gallons, or 313,494,700 glasses, sufficient to give every man, woman and child in the United States, five glasses each—did you get your share? Be sure and get some this year.
A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

HIRSH'S Rootbeer
THE CHAS. E. HIRSH CO., Phila.

Look Here!

Do you want a PIANO?

Do you want an ORGAN?

Do you want a Sewing Machine?

Do you want any kind of a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT?

Do you want SHEET MUSIC?

If so, do not send your money away from home, but deal with a reliable dealer right here, who will make things right, if there is anything wrong.

For anything in this line the place to go is to

J. Saltzer's.

Ware-rooms, Main Street, below Market.

E. A. RAWLINGS.

—DEALER IN—

All Kinds of Meat,

Beef, Veal, Lamb, Mutton, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Bologna, &c. Free Delivery to all parts of the town.

CENTRE STREET, C. H. REICE'S OLD STAND. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Bring The Babies.

Instantaneous Process Used

Strictly first-class guaranteed photographs, crayons and copies at reasonable prices. We use exclusively the Collodion Aristotype papers, thus securing greater beauty of finish and permanency of results. CAPWELL,

MARKET SQUARE GALLERY.

5-11-19. Over Hartman's Store.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb.	22
Eggs per dozen	14
Lard per lb.	12 1/2
Ham per pound	12 1/2
Pork, whole, per pound	10
Beef, quarter, per pound	10
Wheat per bushel	75
Oats " "	45
Rye " "	65
Wheat flour per bbl.	2 85
Hay per ton	12 00 to 14 00
Potatoes per bushel	75
Turnips " "	45
Onions " "	1 00
Sweet potatoes per peck	25 to 30
Tallow per lb.	4 1/2
Shoulder " "	10
Side meat " "	10
Vinegar, per qt.	7
Dried apples per lb.	5
Dried cherries, pitted	12
Raspberries	14
Cow Hides per lb.	3 1/2
Steer " "	5
Calf Skin	80
Sheep pelts	75
Shelled corn per bus.	75
Corn meal, cwt.	2 00
Bran, " "	1 10
Chop " "	1 25
Middlings " "	1 10
Chickens per lb new	12
" " old	10
Turkeys " "	15
Geese " "	10
Ducks " "	10

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2 40
" 4 and 5 "	3 50
" 6 at yard	2 25
" 4 and 5 at yard	3 25

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Revives Falls to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. Sold at 10c and 25c Druggists.

WESLEY CONSUMPTIVE
Parker's Lung Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Tired in the Morning, HINDERCORNS. The only cure for Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, BRONCHITIS & CO. N. Y.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

The Hardest Kind of Work for Legislators This Week.

LITTLE PROGRESS MADE THUS FAR.

The Greatest Interest Centers in the Penrose Resolutions Providing for an Investigation of Alleged Philadelphia Crookedness, Which Will Doubtless be Reported Favorably in the Senate.

(Special Correspondence.)

HARRISBURG, April 23.—There is nothing but the hardest kind of work for the state lawmakers, especially the members of the house, from now until the close of the session. The committees are working day and night to get rid of the bills not yet acted upon, so that the members may be free to give all their attention to the general calendar of bills. The house committees have about cleared their calendars of house bills, and are disposing of senate bills as fast as they come over. Beginning this week, the house ways and means committee will hold two sessions on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, and one on Friday morning. The committee has been working all winter on the new revenue bill, and has finally gotten rid of it. There are about fifty other bills on its calendar for consideration.

The house general judiciary committee is the hardest worked committee in either branch of the legislature. It has already disposed of 400 house and senate bills. The committee has also under consideration the petition of James W. M. Newlin, the Philadelphia lawyer, charging Judge Gordon, of that city, with holding a secret court in violation of the bill of rights. This matter will be taken up tomorrow evening and disposed of. The sentiment in the committee is decidedly in favor of Judge Gordon and it is believed he will be exonerated of Newlin's charge.

The Appropriation Committee Busy. The house appropriations committee is still grinding away at bills. Chairman Marshall has prepared a special calendar of appropriation bills, but will not bring them out until it is definitely determined how much the state can give to charities the next two years. Governor Hastings and his cabinet have not yet been able to solve this problem. If the bill taxing brewers twenty-four cents a barrel for all malt liquors brewed or sold in the state becomes a law it will raise about \$1,000,000 annually. State Treasurer Jackson estimates that it will cost about \$100,000 to collect this tax. The bill is still in the house ways and means committee.

The congressional apportionment bill will be brought out this week by the house committee. Chairman Lawrence has prepared a bill which he will submit to the committee tomorrow morning. It gives Philadelphia and Allegheny each an additional congressman and makes no material change in the other districts in the state outside these two counties. The legislative and senatorial apportionment bills are still in committee. The senate has not yet acted upon the judicial apportionment bill, which passed the house six weeks ago. The senators do not like the changes made in certain districts and will not agree to them. If the house stands by the bill as it passed that body it will have to go to a conference committee. This would mean that the governor will not receive it until near the close of the session.

The legislature has now been in session 118 days. Both bodies have apparently worked hard, and yet they have accomplished nothing practically in the way of legislation. Up to date Governor Hastings has signed but twenty-eight bills and vetoed six. He has also signed thirty joint resolutions. The Farr compulsory education bill and a few others which have been passed finally by both bodies were sent to the governor today. The governor has disposed of all the bills he had previously received.

Working Overtime Objectively. The house has been doing good work the past two weeks. The members started in last Thursday to clear the calendar of second reading house bills and succeeded by extending the afternoon session a half hour. Encouraged by this remarkable feat an attempt was made on Friday to clear the calendar of senate bills on second reading. The members worked faithfully for an hour or two, and then the spring fever struck them and the remainder of the session was given up to pounding on the desks, smoking bad cigars and other "innocent" amusements, and incidentally considering bills. After having been in session four hours the legislators concluded they had done enough work for one day, and adjourned with upwards of seventy-five bills on the calendar for future consideration.

There will be few special orders hereafter, except for revenue, appropriation and apportionment bills. The house rules committee has learned that the wrangling over requests for this privilege costs too much valuable time, and has determined to choke off all future requests for orders except in the case of bills of vital importance.

It seems to be definitely settled that there will be no road legislation this session. The Smiley and Brown bills have been killed, and the Flinn measure, which went through the senate, has been laid aside by the house. It does not meet the views of the rural members, who are most interested in road legislation, and will probably never be called up.

Watching the Penrose Resolutions. The proceedings of the senate will be watched with keen interest this week. Everybody is waiting to hear of the action of the judiciary general committee on the Penrose resolution to investigate the operation of the Bullitt bill. The committee will meet tomorrow, and an attempt will be made to bring out the resolution without delay. There is no doubt as to the action of the committee. Three-fourths of its members are friendly to Senator Penrose, and will vote to report the memorial favorably. Senator Quay will be here this week, and it is thought he will be consulted by President Pro Tem. Thomas and Senator Penrose before the committee is announced. Senator Kennedy, of Allegheny, seems to be the general favorite for chairman. He is a personal and political friend of Senator Quay.

At the meeting of the committee a large attendance of interested people is looked for. It is expected that interesting statements will be made by the men who will be on hand to urge a favorable report on the resolution, and there may be some lively tilts between members of the committee. In fact the violent speech made by Senator Osborn on the floor of the senate in opposition to the investigation is believed to have been merely a prelude to what he will say in the committee

room. Senators Osborn and Penrose are both members of the committee, as is also Senator Grady, who is admittedly the most sarcastic member of the senate, and the latter is expected to take a prominent part in the debate in favor of the resolution.

Who Will Oppose the Resolutions? The legislators are wondering who besides a few senators will appear in opposition to the resolution. No open evidence of a fight have appeared on the surface except the bitter attack made by Senator Osborn, and so far as can be learned no men who are thought to be most deeply interested in blocking the appointment of a committee are doing nothing to that end. There is talk of powerful corporation influence being exerted to prevent an investigation, and some very influential men are credited with having gone to Washington to reason with Senator Quay, who returned on Friday from Florida.

Friends of Colonel Quay declare, however, that he is satisfied with the outlook, and cannot be induced to call off the investigation. Some go so far as to say that even Senator Quay could not prevent the appointment of the committee if he desired to do so. The evidence which the friends of the resolution possess is so strong, it is claimed, that the investigation is not only warranted, but the opposition will be placed in an embarrassing situation in arguing against the resolution.

The nomination of William B. Aher to be clerk of the quarter sessions of Philadelphia, to succeed General Latta, who assumes the office of the secretary of internal affairs a week from tomorrow, will probably be sent to the senate on Wednesday. Colonel Grier, of Columbia, will retire as superintendent of public printing on Tuesday. He will be succeeded by Thomas Robinson, of Butler. On the following Tuesday Auditor General Gregg goes out of office, to make room for ex-Senator Mylin.

The board of pardons will meet on Wednesday to dispose of the case of Hugh F. Dempsey, the Pittsburgh labor leader, and a number of others which have been under advisement since the first meeting in January. The board will also dispose of the case of Fred McConnell, the boy murderer, sentenced to death at Mendville for the murder of a companion. McConnell is only 18 years old. There is doubt of his sanity, and the board has asked the state prison warden to select a sane man to report on his condition at Wednesday's meeting. This will be the final meeting of the board as now constituted. The secretary of internal affairs retiring at the end of the week is his successor, General Latta.

Country Storekeepers "Downed." A bill which was aimed principally at the enterprise of some of the leading grocers of Philadelphia was killed in the house the other day. It provided that no agent for any business house could solicit orders from private families without first securing a borough license, the fees for which are made so high as to be prohibitive. For a one day license the fee was made \$5; for a week, \$30; a month, \$100; three months, \$200; six months, \$300; a year, \$500. The confessed object of the bill, as explained by Representative Ben Focht, its author, was to prevent certain Philadelphia grocers from sending their agents out through the country to solicit orders, to the great detriment and loss of the country storekeepers. Instead of the country merchants competing with their city rivals the object was to choke off competition by legislation, but the bill was buried in the house so deep that it will never be heard of again.

An unusual sight about the capitol during the last few weeks has been the stalwart form of Senator Flinn, of Pittsburgh, moving around on a pair of crutches. Although one of the healthiest looking men in the state, the big senator is a victim of rheumatism. He recently spent several weeks at the White Sulphur Springs, of Virginia, but apparently without deriving any lasting benefit from it. During the past week his greater Pittsburgh bills were passed through the house and he was compelled to be on the ground to see that no mishap befell them, and as his old enemy was again in full control, he had to resort to crutches.

While suffering badly Senator Flinn has, however, been envied by his fellow legislators, as he has cleared a cool \$100,000 in a little oil deal. Before the recent boom in oil Senator Flinn, with a few friends, became interested in some oil land. Since the rapid advance in prices this has been sold to the Standard Oil company for \$500,000, of which Senator Flinn's share amounted to \$100,000.

Hearing Arguments at the Seneschore. No matter what their verdict may be, the members of the senate elections committee now investigating the contest of H. D. Holler for Senator Laubach's seat, are determined to have a good time, and during the last few days, when the mercury got up close to the nineties, they were enjoying the cool breezes at Atlantic City at the state expense. The ostensible reason for the jaunt to the seashore was for the purpose of hearing the argument of counsel in the case. Those on the outside cannot understand why legal arguments can be made better in New Jersey than in Pennsylvania.

Representative George A. Vane, of the First Philadelphia district, has been so seldom in his seat during the present session that the sight of him in his place would be a great surprise to the members. The members occupying seats in his vicinity positively that he has opened his desk only once this session, and that was at the beginning, to see what was in the desk. Two of the most faithful attendants at the sessions of the house are Representatives Stewart and Fow, of Philadelphia. W.

A Desperate Gang of Tramps. HUNTINGDON, Pa., April 23.—A gang of about thirty desperate tramps, many of whom were armed, boarded a westbound freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad, at a point near Ryde station. When the trainmen tried to put them off the tramps resisted, firing a number of shots from their revolvers, none of which took effect. When the train reached here the police, aided by a large posse of citizens, made an attack on the desperadoes, and after a fierce fight, succeeded in capturing five of the ringleaders, who were put in jail. The others escaped to the woods. Some members of the gang are suspected of having taken part in the \$40,000 burglary at Millstown.

Convicted of Murdering His Wife. PITTSBURGH, April 23.—James McMillan has been found guilty of murder in the first degree for the killing of his wife some months ago. He attempted suicide at the time, and as a result cannot speak above a whisper on account of the wound made in her throat. The trial was one of the shortest on record, only three hours being consumed in giving testimony, but it took the jury two days and nights to reach a conclusion.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1895.

President Cleveland has a right to feel offended with any democrat who believes that he contemplates or has ever contemplated taking any step that would even seem like an attempt to coerce Federal office holders into advocating his view of financial matters. No one is surprised that republicans should pretend to believe that the President has such intentions; they have always misrepresented his acts as well as his intentions, but it is certainly surprising that any democrat, in view of Mr. Cleveland's record on the subject of office-holders taking an active part in political matters, should be willing to accept such a story. President Cleveland doesn't differ from other men, in wishing to see his views on finance, or any other public question, adopted by his party, but he has no idea of asking or of allowing office holders to neglect their legitimate duties in order to advocate his own or anybody else's views on finance or any other political subject.

The much talked about Alliance incident will soon be satisfactorily settled. Secretary Gresham this week received a dispatch from Minister Taylor saying that the Spanish government would accede to all of the demands of the United States in the Alliance affair, and that the captain of the gunboat that fired on the Alliance would be punished for so doing.

Now that it has been settled that the Supreme Court will hear arguments on the petition for a rehearing of the income tax cases on May 6, and expected that a full bench will sit on that date, everybody is trying to discover some method of ascertaining how Justice Jackson will vote, as his vote is likely to be the deciding one as to a rehearing, and if favorable thereto, as to constitutionality of the law. Justice Jackson, although a democrat, was appointed to the Supreme Court by President Harrison. He was made a U. S. Circuit Judge by President Cleveland, during his first term.

So we are to lose our "Teddy" after all. He has not been able to stand the "taffy" lavished upon him by big New Yorkers, who believe, or have made him believe that they believe him to be the only man who can make a thorough job of reforming the police force of New York city. Consequently "Teddy," otherwise known as Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, will resign from the U. S. Civil Service Commission and accept the position of Police Commissioner of New York city. It is not surprising that the newspapers of New York city should have been a unit in favor of this change of base on the part of "Teddy." They know that he will keep himself and everybody else connected with the police department of that city in hot water from the time he enters office, and that he will stir up lots of interesting local copy for them. But will he reform the police? That's another question altogether. He may, and then again he may not. He has been the High Mucky Muck of the U. S. Civil Service Commission during the greater part of two administrations, but if he has been instrumental in bringing about any real reforms in the Government service no one except himself has been able to locate them. But he always shows up well in a newspaper interview, and talks interestingly; hence he has had little difficulty in keeping himself before the public, which is always ready to forgive any bad of those who know how to make themselves interesting. Washington regrets the loss of "Teddy," but expects to keep track of him through the New York papers.

President Cleveland might have been excused for smiling and quietly shaking hands with himself when he learned that his "Boy Comptroller" of the Currency—Hon. James H. Eckels—had been offered \$10,000 a year to become financial editor of the Chicago Times-Herald, which has recently become the property of Mr. Kohlhaas, and had declined the offer. It was certainly a notable tribute to the sagacity of President Cleveland in selecting Mr. Eckels for the position he has filled so well.

The latest estimate of Treasury officials is that at least 20 per cent of those who are known to be liable to the income tax have failed to make returns, among them some of the richest men in the country, including the Vanderbilts. The delinquents will be proceeded against as soon as possible, but legal resistance is expected from most of them, as it is known that it was by the advice of their lawyers that many of them failed to make returns.

Senator Voorhees denies that he said, as was recently widely published, that he had information that the Supreme Court would reverse the decision of Judge Woods and release Eugene Debs. What he did say was that he believed the Supreme Court would so decide, his belief being founded on his opinion of the law, and not upon any advance information as to what the court will do.

Secretary Morton is still after the beef trust. He will show up its methods, even if the anti-trust law is n. g.

PROOF IS POSITIVE

THAT LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is Daily Curing Backache, Rheumatism, Pains, Irrregularity, and all Female Complaints.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)

Intelligent women no longer doubt the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It speedily relieves irregularity, suppressed or painful menstruation,



tions, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhoea, womb trouble, flooding, nervous prostration, headache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of

Womb Troubles are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care," and "want to be left alone" feelings, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines. That

Bearing-Down Feeling, causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in perfect harmony with the laws that govern the female system, is as harmless as water. It is wonderful for Kidney Complaints in either sex.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills work in union with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., and the strictest confidence assured. All druggists sell the Pinkham remedies. The table Compound in three forms, — pills, and Lozenges.

CROWN ACME,

The Best Burning Oil That Can be Made From Petroleum.

It gives a brilliant light. It will not smoke the chimneys. It will not char the wick. It has a high fire test. It will not explode. It is pre-eminently a family safety oil.

We Challenge Comparison with any other illuminating oil made.

We stake our Reputation, as Refiners upon the statement that it is

The Best Oil

IN THE WORLD.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

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BLOOMSBURG STATION, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Cleanse the Bowels and Purify the Blood! Cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dyspepsia, and give healthy action to the entire system.

7-13-14 - N. & C.

STEEL ROOFING and SIDING.

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Chickadee, a Job Diamond Brand. PENNYROYAL PILLS Original and Only Genuine. Sarsaparilla, Laxative and Blood Purifier. For Chills, Fever, Headache, Stomach Trouble, Biliousness, Constipation, and all the ailments of the bowels. Take one or two pills three times a day. For a full and complete description of the merits of this medicine, see the enclosed circular. Sold by all Local Druggists. 4-18-14

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Factory, 100 styles of Carriages, 100 styles of Harness, 100 styles of Saddles, 100 styles of Blankets, 100 styles of Robes, 100 styles of Trunks, 100 styles of Suitcases, 100 styles of Bags, 100 styles of Hats, 100 styles of Shoes, 100 styles of Gloves, 100 styles of Socks, 100 styles of Undershirts, 100 styles of Collars, 100 styles of Cuffs, 100 styles of Ties, 100 styles of Scarves, 100 styles of Handkerchiefs, 100 styles of Hosiery, 100 styles of Lingerie, 100 styles of Children's Wear, 100 styles of Men's Wear, 100 styles of Women's Wear, 100 styles of Baby's Wear, 100 styles of Household Linens, 100 styles of Table Linens, 100 styles of Bed Linens, 100 styles of Bath Linens, 100 styles of Towels, 100 styles of Napkins, 100 styles of Tablecloths, 100 styles of Curtains, 100 styles of Drapes, 100 styles of Valances, 100 styles of Shades, 100 styles of Blinds, 100 styles of Stairs, 100 styles of Rugs, 100 styles of Carpets, 100 styles of Floor Coverings, 100 styles of Wall Paper, 100 styles of Ceiling Paper, 100 styles of Paints, 100 styles of Varnishes, 100 styles of Stains, 100 styles of Glazes, 100 styles of Finishes, 100 styles of Treatments, 100 styles of Preservatives, 100 styles of Antiseptics, 100 styles of Disinfectants, 100 styles of Deodorants, 100 styles of Perfumes, 100 styles of Cosmetics, 100 styles of Toiletries, 100 styles of Fragrances, 100 styles of Scented Candles, 100 styles of Scented Oils, 100 styles of Scented Waters, 100 styles of Scented Powders, 100 styles of Scented Soaps, 100 styles of Scented Shampoos, 100 styles of Scented Lotions, 100 styles of Scented Creams, 100 styles of Scented Butters, 100 styles of Scented Ointments, 100 styles of Scented Salves, 100 styles of Scented Plasters, 100 styles of Scented Bandages, 100 styles of Scented Liniments, 100 styles of Scented Oils, 100 styles of Scented Waters, 100 styles of Scented Powders, 100 styles of Scented Soaps, 100 styles of Scented Shampoos, 100 styles of Scented Lotions, 100 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Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1895.

VANDERSLICE VS. SNYDER.

A New Trial Refused by Judge Rice.—Opinion of the Court.

In disposing of this rule we shall first consider the reasons alleging errors in the admission and rejection of testimony.

FIRST.
As we understood the question raised by the offer, it was whether a composite photograph of several genuine signatures might be put in evidence for purposes of comparison with the disputed signature. In his valuable work, *A Manual of the Study of Documents*, Dr. Persifor Frazer says: "Composite photography is a method of obtaining the essence of a number of objects, and (in so far as those objects are typical of similar phenomena) of recording the relations of things to each other, and the effects produced by a certain force or certain forces on matter." p. 125. In an earlier part of the same work (p. 111) the learned author says: "If it be conceded that the result of an effort made by a living being to repeat an action it has become habituated to make it is within certain limits uniform, then the way is clear to study these results and to obtain from their average the ideal which each of these actions or series of actions has tended, probably without complete success, to produce. If we could divide such an ideal into three component parts, A, B, and C, and if we found that out of thirty efforts A has remained constant in twenty five, B in twenty five, and C in twenty five; while A, B and C have only appeared together in fifteen cases out of thirty, we are justified in concluding that these fifteen cases though they represent but half the whole number of results constitute in reality the ideal which the agent has always intended to produce." The purpose then of making a composite photograph of a number of genuine signatures is to show the salient elements of the various signatures, and the result is claimed to be the ideal signature, or near it, which the writer tried to make and had in his mind, but at no one time ever succeeded to make perfectly. This is more fully explained in the testimony of Dr. Frazer, from which we quote: "The Court: Then in examining as to the genuineness of the signature you by this method obtain what you consider a standard? A. An ideal. The Court: An ideal with which you compare the disputed signature? A. Not I, but—Q. If you were to determine the question yourself? A. If I were permitted to determine the question it would aid me greatly in determining what were the characteristic points and what were the accidental variations; in what part of the signatures given to me for examination there were accidental variations and in what parts there were comparative agreements with a signature in dispute. The only object of such a standard, as your Honor properly calls it, is to enable somebody, who ever has the power of judging, to compare that ideal with the signature in dispute." We have not stated at all fully the principles of composite photography, much less the details of their application in cases of disputed handwriting, yet we think we have fairly stated the purpose of the composite as evidence. The question thus presented does not, in our opinion, require a discussion of the arguments for and against the reliability and value in a jury trial of such evidence as it might if the law upon the subject of the comparison of handwriting were not so well settled in Pennsylvania, that (1) the comparison is to be made by the jury between the disputed paper and other well authenticated writings of the same party; (2) the test documents to be compared should be established by the most satisfactory evidence before being admitted to the jury. *Travis vs. Brown*, 43 Pa. 9. Even a letter press copy has been held not admissible for the purpose. *Cohen vs. Teller*, 93 Pa. 123. After a careful reconsideration of the question our opinion that the admission of the testimony would be a departure from well settled rules remains unchanged.

SECOND.
Prior to the execution of the release Agnes Vanderslice would have been incompetent to testify against the defendant as to any matter occurring prior to the death of Mary Snyder, for the reason that as a distributee of the estate of Mary G. Vanderslice, her mother, she had an interest adverse to the right represented by the defendant. But the statute provides that such person not being otherwise disqualified may become fully competent for either party by a release or extinguishment in good faith of his interest upon which good faith the trial judge shall decide as a preliminary question. Act of May 23rd 1887, P. L. 518. It is suggested that she is not bound by the release, but we cannot agree with the counsel in this position. We discover no evidence to warrant it, nor is it the case of a person selling his title and his testimony with it. The right of the estate of Mary G. Vanderslice in and under the paper in question does not depend in any degree upon the assignment or release, but is entirely complete without it. The case comes within the rule which existed prior to the statute that where an action is brought by an executor or administrator on behalf of an estate, a legatee or distributee who has been absolutely paid his legacy or has been released or assigned all interest in the verdict, is competent. *Miller on Competency of Witnesses*, 58: *Heft vs. Ogle*, 137 Pa. 244, and cases cited. After this rule was argued the defendant's counsel, upon notice to the plaintiff's counsel, submitted to me a copy of the testimony, or a portion thereof, of Agnes Vanderslice given before the auditor which it is claimed is in consistent in some particulars with that given by her on the trial. Clearly we cannot consider this upon the ground that it is after discovered. Whether it be offered to prove a fact or to impeach the witness by proof of contradictory statements, it was available at the trial and if offered then it might possibly have been explained. To say nothing of the rights of the parties, it was due to the witness that she should have an opportunity to explain. I Gr. Ev., Sec. 462.

THIRD AND SEVENTH.
The purpose of the offer of the will of Mary Snyder was to show her disposition towards Daniel Snyder and his creditors. We think the court went to the extreme limit in admitting testimony as to the acts and declarations of Mary Snyder for this purpose, but the testimony admitted related to acts and declarations so near the time when the paper in question bears date as to tend to show the improbability of her having executed it, but the will was signed two years afterwards and was too remote from the transaction to throw any light upon the question. Still more clear is it that the account of the executor of Mary Snyder was not competent evidence for the purpose for which it was offered. The value of her estate in 1877 might possibly have been a pertinent fact, but its value in 1890 clearly was not and the account filed in 1890 would not even tend to show its value in 1877.

EIGHTH.
We do not think that there can be any doubt that Mr. Funk was an incompetent witness as to the facts referred to in the defendant's offer on page 84 of the notes of testimony to which we assume this reason relates. The offer includes evidence of conversations had prior to the death of Mary G. Vanderslice not in the presence of any person adverse in interest to Mary Snyder or of any one who was called to testify in behalf of the estate of Mary G. Vanderslice, and as a legatee under the will of Mary Snyder the witness was interested adversely to the right represented by the plaintiff. The fact that these conversations were had in presence of witnesses who were called in behalf of the defendant would not make the witness competent under the act of 1891. *Toth's estate*, 150 Pa. 261, *Cake vs. Cake*, 162 Pa. 584, *Krumrine vs. Grenoble*, 165 Pa. 98, *Thomas vs. Miller*, 165 Pa. 103.

The remaining reasons allege misconduct on the part of one of the jurors, (1) in forming and expressing an unalterable opinion on the merits before the close of the case; (2) in permitting other persons, not jurors, to converse with him concerning the merits of the case in such language as to prejudice him against the cause of the defendant, and then accepting an invitation to drink at their expense. It is not alleged that the parties to the case were in any way concerned in the matter, but we do not think it can be questioned that if the statements of fact contained in the affidavits upon which the rule was granted be true there was such misconduct on the part of the juror as would require the granting of a new trial. The difficulty is not in the sufficiency of the facts alleged, but in the proof. The material allegations are emphatically denied by the juror, and as to the conversation on Friday evening he is corroborated by two men with whom he is alleged to have been talking, and as to the conversation on Saturday morning by a man who is alleged to have been in the bar room. None of the witnesses on either side appear to have any pecuniary interest in the case or to be connected in any way with any of the parties. It is true that the witness called to corroborate the juror were subpoenaed on the trial for the plaintiff, but, on the other hand, one of the witnesses who swears to the charges was subpoenaed and testified on the trial for the defendant. No such interest is shown as would of itself entitle the testimony of one to less weight than that of the other. It is alleged that the juror is an incompetent witness on the rule for a

new trial, but this objection is overruled. While the testimony of jurors is not admissible to impeach their verdict upon the ground of their own misconduct it is admissible to disprove an allegation of misconduct. Because of the accusation against him and the proceedings to punish him for contempt the juror is an interested witness, and if the denial of the allegations rested on his testimony alone we might well say that the evidence in support of the rule preponderated. But, as we have suggested, he is corroborated by other witnesses and without rejecting them as unworthy of belief we are unable to say that the evidence in support of the rule so clearly preponderates as to justify the court in setting aside the verdict and subjecting the parties to the expense and delay incident to a retrial of the case. The remarks of Judge Dana in the case of *Lacoe vs. Sherwood*, 6 Luz. Leg. Reg. 147, might well have been written for the present case with the qualification that the conversations alleged here were not with a party to the case. "It is gross misbehavior for any person to speak to a juror or for a juror to permit any person to converse with him respecting the case he is trying, at any time after he is summoned and before the verdict is delivered. It is a practice which corrupts one of the sources of justice and is to be resolutely repressed and when detected punished by the courts. It must be known that a party may lose but cannot gain by conversing with a juror after he is sworn unless it be open and by permission of the court; that if the verdict be against him it will stand; if for him it will be set aside. But, in view of the serious nature of the accusation it must not be forgotten that the jurors have rights as well as parties litigant and are neither to be presumed or held guilty of misbehavior and their verdict set aside without satisfactory proof of the charge. To yield to accusations against them lightly made or without strong proof would weaken if not bring into contempt that useful and indispensable institution in the administration of justice: *Rogers J.*, in *Com. vs. Flannagan*, 7 W. & S. 421.

There is some evidence of conversation between one of the jurors and the defendants, or one of them, but this is specifically and positively denied by the juror and the parties charged. We cannot say that the fact is so far established as to warrant the court in setting aside the verdict.

We do not think much importance should be attached to the remark alleged to have been made by the juror in the dining room. The remarks which he admits he made to Mr. Fowler even if made in reply to an inquiry were improper and in disregard of the admonition of the court. But it is to be observed that they were not made to a party or any one interested in the case and taken as a whole do not clearly show a prejudgment—"a strong disposition to favor the one side or the other, a determination to find in one way let the evidence be what it will." *McCausland vs. McCausland*, 1 Y., 372.

Upon a careful review of the whole case we find no sufficient reason for setting aside the verdict of the jury, therefore the rule is discharged.

CHARLES E. RICE,
Pres't Judge 11 Jud. Dist.
Specially presiding.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the 4th day of May A. D. 1895, by William A. Warr, Samuel H. Kaestner, Edwin G. Price, E. P. Hunter, Edward Stillman, and others, under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 26th, 1894, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "Schuylkill Telephone Company." The charter and object of which is the constructing, maintaining and leasing lines of telegraph for private use of individuals, firms, corporations, municipal or otherwise for general business, and for the transaction of any business in which electricity over or through wires may be applied to any useful purpose in the counties of Schuylkill, Columbia and Northumberland, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto. C. M. CLEMENT,
Solicitor.

Will make the season of 1895 at the following places: Schuylkill, April 2nd and 3rd; Berwick, Monday night and Tuesday morning 11 & 12 a. m. Wednesday afternoon at Huntingtown Mills until Thursday morning at 9 a. m. and every two weeks at the above named places during the season. Owing to hard times we have reduced Frank M. service fee to hard time price—twenty-five dollars to insure. All persons partying with mares after service by Frank M. will be strictly held for service fee unless known not to be with road.

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Upon a careful review of the whole case we find no sufficient reason for setting aside the verdict of the jury, therefore the rule is discharged.

CHARLES E. RICE,
Pres't Judge 11 Jud. Dist.
Specially presiding.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the 4th day of May A. D. 1895, by William A. Warr, Samuel H. Kaestner, Edwin G. Price, E. P. Hunter, Edward Stillman, and others, under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 26th, 1894, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "Schuylkill Telephone Company." The charter and object of which is the constructing, maintaining and leasing lines of telegraph for private use of individuals, firms, corporations, municipal or otherwise for general business, and for the transaction of any business in which electricity over or through wires may be applied to any useful purpose in the counties of Schuylkill, Columbia and Northumberland, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto. C. M. CLEMENT,
Solicitor.

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The Celebrated Pacing Stallion,

FRANK M.,

Will make the season of 1895 at the following places: Schuylkill, April 2nd and 3rd; Berwick, Monday night and Tuesday morning 11 & 12 a. m. Wednesday afternoon at Huntingtown Mills until Thursday morning at 9 a. m. and every two weeks at the above named places during the season. Owing to hard times we have reduced Frank M. service fee to hard time price—twenty-five dollars to insure. All persons partying with mares after service by Frank M. will be strictly held for service fee unless known not to be with road.

Thompson & Haight,
Luzerne, Pa.

THE HARDWARE DEALER

A MAGAZINE brim full of practical ideas from hardware men. The cream of 1,000 brains. 124 pages. Only \$1.00 a year. Sample copy free. D. T. MALLATT, PUB. 75 Rensselaer St., New York.

Spring Cleaning

Is such a trial that men say "Let the house take care of itself." But the conscientious wife feels bound to risk health and strength in this annual struggle with dust and dirt. She is altogether too liable however, to let her bodily house, most important of all, "take care of itself." The consequence of her feverish anxiety over extra work is depletion of the blood, the source of all life and strength, manifested in that weak, tired, nervous condition too prevalent at this season and very dangerous if allowed to continue. What every man and woman needs in the Spring is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It keeps the blood vitalized and enriched, and thus sustains the nerves and holds all the bodily functions in strength and regular action. With its help you will not feel that intense exhaustion, and your natural fatigue at the close of the day will give way to fresh activity in the morning. Therefore we say, besides cleaning your house, be sure to take Hood's Sarsaparilla to

Cleanse Your Blood

With Hood's We'll Conquer

Makes the Weak Strong

"Now that house cleaning is upon us, I know that with Hood's Sarsaparilla to help, we'll pass through that trial all right." MRS. HELEN HIRSCH, Tully, New York.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every spring, and it is the only medicine I use through the year. It enables me to do my house cleaning and farm work all through the summer. It helped me very much for palpitation of the heart. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for everyone, and all who take it will never be without it. I have also used Hood's Pills and they are the best I ever tried." MRS. P. H. ANDREWS, South Woodstock, Conn.

"Last spring I had to give up work, being unable to walk to my place of employment, a distance of only half a mile. I suffered almost incessantly from sick headache. I had racking pains all over my body. The least exertion would tire me out. Going up one flight of stairs would make my heart beat at a terrible rate. I was induced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now, after taking less than two bottles, the pains and aches have all left me. I have only had a slight headache once since. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me a good appetite, and I can now do a hard day's work." Miss ELIZA JENKINS, Queensbury, New York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"My nerves were in such a condition the closing of a door was sufficient to throw me into a spell of trembling which would last for hours. This was after a severe attack of the grip, which shattered my health. I could not sleep, my food distressed me, and I had darting pains through my shoulders and back. At the suggestion of a friend I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle, my food no longer distressed me, and my nerves were quieted. Have taken three bottles and I am cured. The asthma trouble, from which I have not been free for years, has entirely disappeared. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done wonders for me, and I am glad to recommend it highly." MRS. LUCINDA RUSTELL, North Dartmouth, Massachusetts.

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CREPONS.

We don't see where "fleecy billows," "waves of the ocean," etc., etc., have anything to do with black crepons—a plain story about this lot. Half a dozen different weaves, all at the height of fashion, and an extra measure of width. Buy now at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.75.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

It is one thing to say muslin underwear and another to sell it. We have an elegant line of it all well made and the correct styles and the prices are simply wonderful. We are not selling below cost. We never do that, but for the quality of the muslin, and the way it is made, it is exceptionally cheap. We finish this story by saying it goes at 15c., 28c., 50c. and 75c.

WRAPPERS.

We are now showing the nicest line of ready to wear wrappers in town. They are made well, wear well, and the correct style. If we were not so exacting with the makers of them about furnishing the proper sleeve length, and proper everything else, the ladies would soon go elsewhere. Some made yoke front and back, other,

yoke front and Watteau plait backs extra wide skirt and they go at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00.

DIMITIES.

Pretty name isn't it? But not one whit prettier than the 50 pieces of smooth summer stuffs that are properly called by it. Green striped with white grounds is one of them. Can you picture it and the tiny twill that all the dimities own? Dashes, dots and dainties until there isn't room enough here to tell you properly of them. 12½c. yard finishes the story here.

SHOES.

Only the proper shade of tan leather went into the lots that's being made ready for selling, and the best stitching and finishing that one of the largest makers could put into them. All sizes and the very proper last. In the face of a going up leather market, they are wonderfully cheap, being genuine Russia calf at \$2.25 pair.

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your attention to our line of
JEWELRY,
WATCHES,
SILVERWARE,
GLASSES,
ETC.

We Blow Our Own Horn only to attract your attention. Then we want to invite you to visit us—it is immaterial whether or not you want to purchase anything. We are showing a fine line of silver and glass ware.

Blowing Your Own Horn is all right when there is no one else to blow it for you. Whoever sells first-class goods at low prices can depend upon his customers to blow his horn for him. This is my policy in the sale of jewelry, watches, silverware, glasses, &c.

J. G. WELLS,
BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

THE COLUMBIA KITCHEN SPOON

for dipping ice cream, puddings, batter, mashed potatoes, and anything that sticks to the bowl. No extra knife or spoon needed to clean it. Every housekeeper will be delighted with it. Agents wanted. Sample by mail, 10c. 30c. Nickel Plated, 50c. Patented Novelties, 47 N. 10th STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Bloomsburg, Pa

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat.

ESTABLISHED 1867. CONSOLIDATED 1889.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
at Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia
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GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

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THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1895.

VANDERSLICE VS. SNYDER.

A New Trial Refused by Judge Rice.—Opinion of the Court.

In disposing of this rule we shall first consider the reasons alleging errors in the admission and rejection of testimony.

FIRST.

As we understood the question raised by the offer, it was whether a composite photograph of several genuine signatures might be put in evidence for purposes of comparison with the disputed signature. In his valuable work, A Manual of the Study of Documents, Dr. Persifor Frazer says: "Composite photography is a method of obtaining the essence of a number of objects, and (in so far as those objects are typical of similar phenomena) of recording the relations of things to each other, and the effects produced by a certain force or certain forces on matter." p. 125. In an earlier part of the same work (p. 111) the learned author says: "If it be conceded that the result of an effort made by a living being to repeat an action it has become habituated to make it is within certain limits uniform, then the way is clear to study these results and to obtain from their average the ideal which each of these actions or series of actions has tended, probably without complete success, to produce. If we could divide such an ideal into three component parts, A, B, and C, and if we found that out of thirty efforts A has remained constant in twenty five, B in twenty five, and C in twenty five; while A, B and C have only appeared together in fifteen cases out of thirty, we are justified in concluding that these fifteen cases though they represent but half the whole number of results constitute in reality the ideal which the agent has always intended to produce." The purpose then of making a composite photograph of a number of genuine signatures is to show the salient elements of the various signatures, and the result is claimed to be the ideal signature, or near it, which the writer tried to make and had in his mind, but at no one time ever succeeded to make perfectly. This is more fully explained in the testimony of Dr. Frazer, from which we quote: "The Court: Then in examining as to the genuineness of the signature you by this method obtain what you consider a standard? A. An ideal. The Court: An ideal with which you compare the disputed signature? A. Not I, but—Q. If you were to determine the question yourself? A. If I were permitted to determine the question it would aid me greatly in determining what were the characteristic points and what were the accidental variations; in what part of the signatures given to me for examination there were accidental variations and in what parts there were comparative agreements with a signature in dispute. The only object of such a standard, as your Honor properly calls it, is to enable somebody, who ever has the power of judging, to compare that ideal with the signature in dispute." We have not stated at all fully the principles of composite photography, much less the details of their application in cases of disputed handwriting, yet we think we have fairly stated the purpose of the composite as evidence. The question thus presented does not, in our opinion, require a discussion of the arguments for and against the reliability and value in a jury trial of such evidence as it might if the law upon the subject of the comparison of handwriting were not so well settled in Pennsylvania, that (1) the comparison is to be made by the jury between the disputed paper and other well authenticated writings of the same party; (2) the test documents to be compared should be established by the most satisfactory evidence before being admitted to the jury. Travis vs. Brown, 43 Pa., 9. Even a letter press copy has been held not admissible for the purpose. Cohen vs. Teller, 93 Pa., 123. After a careful reconsideration of the question our opinion that the admission of the testimony would be a departure from well settled rules remains unchanged.

SECOND.

Prior to the execution of the release Agnes Vanderslice would have been incompetent to testify against the defendant as to any matter occurring prior to the death of Mary Snyder, for the reason that as a distributee of the estate of Mary G. Vanderslice, her mother, she had an interest adverse to the right represent-

ed by the defendant. But the statute provides that such person not being otherwise disqualified may become fully competent for either party by a release or extinguishment in good faith of his interest upon which good faith the trial judge shall decide as a preliminary question. Act of May 23rd 1887, P. L. 518. It is suggested that she is not bound by the release, but we cannot agree with the counsel in this position. We discover no evidence to warrant it, nor is it the case of a person selling his title and his testimony with it. The right of the estate of Mary G. Vanderslice in and under the paper in question does not depend in any degree upon the assignment or release, but is entirely complete without it. The case comes within the rule which existed prior to the statute that where an action is brought by an executor or administrator on behalf of an estate, a legatee or distributee who has been absolutely paid his legacy or has released or assigned all interest in the verdict, is competent. Miller on Competency of Witnesses, 58; Heft vs. Ogle, 127 Pa., 244, and cases cited. After this rule was argued the defendant's counsel, upon notice to the plaintiff's counsel, submitted to me a copy of the testimony, or a portion thereof, of Agnes Vanderslice given before the auditor which it is claimed is in consistent in some particulars with that given by her on the trial. Clearly we cannot consider this upon the ground that it is after discovered. Whether it be offered to prove a fact or to impeach the witness by proof of contradictory statements, it was available at the trial and if offered then it might possibly have been explained. To say nothing of the rights of the parties, it was due to the witness that she should have an opportunity to explain. 1 Gr. Ev., Sec. 462.

THIRD AND SEVENTH.

The purpose of the offer of the will of Mary Snyder was to show her disposition towards Daniel Snyder and his creditors. We think the court went to the extreme limit in admitting testimony as to the acts and declarations of Mary Snyder for this purpose, but the testimony admitted related to acts and declarations so near the time when the paper in question bears date as to tend to show the improbability of her having executed it, but the will was signed two years afterwards and was too remote from the transaction to throw any light upon the question. Still more clear is it that the account of the executor of Mary Snyder was not competent evidence for the purpose for which it was offered. The value of her estate in 1877 might possibly have been a pertinent fact, but its value in 1890 clearly was not and the account filed in 1890 would not even tend to show its value in 1877.

EIGHTH.

We do not think that there can be any doubt that Mr. Funk was an incompetent witness as to the facts referred to in the defendant's offer on page 84 of the notes of testimony to which we assume this reason relates. The offer includes evidence of conversations had prior to the death of Mary G. Vanderslice not in the presence of any person adverse in interest to Mary Snyder or of any one who was called to testify in behalf of the estate of Mary G. Vanderslice, and as a legatee under the will of Mary Snyder the witness was interested adversely to the right represented by the plaintiff. The fact that these conversations were had in presence of witnesses who were called in behalf of the defendant would not make the witness competent under the act of 1891. Tot's estate, 150 Pa., 261, Cake vs. Cake, 162 Pa., 584, Krumrine vs. Grenoble, 165 Pa., 98, Thomas vs. Miller, 165 Pa., 193.

The remaining reasons allege misconduct on the part of one of the jurors, (1) in forming and expressing an unalterable opinion on the merits before the close of the case; (2) in permitting other persons, not jurors, to converse with him concerning the merits of the case in such language as to prejudice him against the cause of the defendant, and then accepting an invitation to drink at their expense. It is not alleged that the parties to the case were in any way concerned in the matter, but we do not think it can be questioned that if the statements of fact contained in the affidavits upon which the rule was granted be true there was such misconduct on the part of the juror as would require the granting of a new trial. The difficulty is not in the sufficiency of the facts alleged, but in the proof. The material allegations are emphatically denied by the juror, and as to the conversation on Friday evening he is corroborated by two men with whom he is alleged to have been talking, and as to the conversation on Saturday morning by a man who is alleged to have been in the bar room. None of the witnesses on either side appear to have any pecuniary interest in the case or to be connected in any way with any of the parties. It is true that the witnesses called to corroborate the juror were subpoenaed on the trial for the plaintiff, but, on the other hand, one of the witnesses who swears to the charges was subpoenaed and testified on the trial for the defendant. No such interest is shown as would of itself entitle the testimony of one to less weight than that of the other. It is alleged that the juror is an incompetent witness on the rule for a

new trial, but this objection is overruled. While the testimony of jurors is not admissible to impeach their verdict upon the ground of their own misconduct it is admissible to disprove an allegation of misconduct. Because of the accusation against him and the proceedings to punish him for contempt the juror is an interested witness, and if the denial of the allegations rested on his testimony alone we might well say that the evidence in support of the rule preponderated. But, as we have suggested, he is corroborated by other witnesses and with out rejecting them as unworthy of belief we are unable to say that the evidence in support of the rule so clearly preponderates as to justify the court in setting aside the verdict and subjecting the parties to the expense and delay incident to a retrial of the case. The remarks of Judge Dana in the case of Lacoe vs. Sherwood, 6 Luz. Leg. Reg., 147, might well have been written for the present case with the qualification that the conversations alleged here were not with a party to the case. "It is gross misbehavior for any person to speak to a juror or for a juror to permit any person to converse with him respecting the case he is trying, at any time after he is summoned and before the verdict is delivered. It is a practice which corrupts one of the sources of justice and is to be resolutely repressed and when detected punished by the courts. It must be known that a party may lose but cannot gain by conversing with a juror after he is sworn unless it be open and by permission of the court; that if the verdict be against him it will stand; if for him it will be set aside. But, in view of the serious nature of the accusation it must not be forgotten that the jurors have rights as well as parties litigant and are neither to be presumed or held guilty of misbehavior and their verdict set aside without satisfactory proof of the charge. To yield to accusations against them lightly made or without strong proof would weaken if not bring into contempt that useful and indispensable institution in the administration of justice: Rogers J., in Com. vs. Flanagan, 7 W. & S., 421. *** There is some evidence of conversation between one of the jurors and the defendants, or one of them, but this is specifically and positively denied by the juror and the parties charged. We cannot say that the fact is so far established as to warrant the court in setting aside the verdict."

We do not think much importance should be attached to the remark alleged to have been made by the juror in the dining room. The remarks which he admits he made to Mr. Fowler even if made in reply to an inquiry were improper and in disregard of the admonition of the court. But it is to be observed that they were not made to a party or any one interested in the case and taken as a whole do not clearly show a prejudgment—"a strong disposition to favor the one side or the other, a determination to find in one way let the evidence be what it will." McCausland vs. McCausland, 1 Y., 372.

Upon a careful review of the whole case we find no sufficient reason for setting aside the verdict of the jury, therefore the rule is discharged.

CHARLES E. RICE,
Pres't Judge 11 Jud. Dist.
Specially presiding.

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5-3-95.

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4-19-4.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

OUR CLUB OFFERS.

Every subscriber, new or old, who pays one full year in advance, will receive free for one year *The American Farm News*.

THE COLUMBIAN and the *Philadelphia Weekly Times* for one year for \$1.40.

THE COLUMBIAN and the *New York World* twice a week, for \$1.75. This is a great combination, one of the best we ever offered. The twice a week *World* contains twelve pages of the news of the world. It is the best value ever offered for the money. Try it.

T. H. B. Lyon, the new Orphans' Court Judge of Schuylkill county, entered upon his duties on Monday.

B. F. Sharpless is putting down a cement pavement along his property at sixth and Centre streets.

J. V. Logan, teller at the Farmers' National Bank, tendered his resignation on Tuesday, to take effect on Wednesday.

A drop of castor oil in the eye to remove a foreign body is as efficacious and often more manageable than the frequently recommended flaxseed.

"The Tornado" which appeared in Opera House recently, is on the boards this week at the People's Theatre in Philadelphia.

When so many people are taking and deriving benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, why don't you try it yourself? It is highly recommended.

The new addition to the Carpet Mill will be 125 feet long and 60 feet wide. Work on the foundation was begun on Monday. Thos. Gorrey has the contract.

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W. S. RISHOTON,

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Again our hearts are bowed with grief,
Our tears in sorrow flow,
A loving mother now is called
To leave this world of woe.

She has gone to meet the loved ones
That have passed the vale of tears,
But we hope to meet her later
On the blessed heavenly shore.

The home is sad and lonely now,
For there's her vacant chair;
For we who loved our mother dear,
Would always find her there.

Many a day of bitter sorrow,
Toil and pain she has passed,
But we know that she is happy
In the Savior's arms at last.

From all her trials she is gone,
And our home is sad and drear,
But we'll place our trust in Jesus,
He knows our hearts will cheer.

Her children now are weeping
For their mother they loved so well,
But they know that she's in Heaven,
Where she can love them still.

And her dear and aged father,
How with tears his eyes would swell,
As he gazed upon her face,
To take a long and sad farewell.

And her brothers and her sisters,
How they'll miss her here below;
She is waiting for their coming
In the bright forevermore.

Many friends have gone to answer
The blessed call they've heard at last,
And with millions they are shouting,
Home at last, home at last.

GERTRUDE HILEMAN.

The Poor Man's Dollar.

The Atlanta Journal says: "No class of our people have a more direct interest in the currency question than the wage earners. They constitute the largest class of our entire population. Of the 22,000,000 people in this country engaged in work in all callings, trades and professions, about 7,000,000 are wage earners in manufacturing, mining, transportation, building and other industries, not including agriculture. To these 7,000,000 must be added the millions of clerks and other employees who are dependent on the earnings of their labor."

"Should silver monometallism prevail, all these people will be paid in depreciated currency, and until they receive \$4 for every dollar they get now, they will lose by the change. The decline of prices has made their wages and salaries more potent in providing the necessities and comforts of life. With every dollar they receive they can buy more now than they ever could before. They must know that there would be no commensurate increase of wages with the establishment of the single silver standard. It must not be forgotten that in a rise of prices labor is about the last thing to go up. With the same wages they get now 7,000,000 people in this country would have a good time paying twice as much as they now pay for everything they buy. This is what silver monometallism would drive them to. The poor man's dollar should be an honest dollar."

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GENERAL NEWS.

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If such an offer should be made, carrying, as it would, \$25,000 salary, it might be a temptation to Secretary Gresham; but his sense of duty is so keen that he would not yield to it as long as he felt that his work in the State Department was not completed, and that is the way he is known to feel now. He refuses to talk about the matter at all.

With only about \$100,000 available for distribution among all the institutions asking State aid and not directly under State control, the question of issuing a loan for \$2,000,000 is being seriously considered by some of the leaders in the House. The principal obstacle to such a course, however, is the opposition of Governor Hastings, who does not want to begin his Administration by borrowing money. State Chairman Gilkeson is also said to be opposed to the plan as being bad politics. Unless some scheme of this kind is adopted, however, there appears to be no prospect of any appropriations whatever, outside of the purely State institutions, as with only \$200,000 available it will hardly be worth while to begin distributing.

The State's revenues, it seems, are neither as high as a church steeple nor as deep as a well, but, thanks to careful Republican management, they will reach around just the same. — *Ex.* Yes, they will reach around to pay the increased salaries of existing office holders, and the salaries of numerous newly created and useless officers, thanks to a Republican legislature, but the schools and charities of the state are to be cut down in order to leave enough money to pay for republican extravagance.

CLARK & SON.

ALL THE DEPARTMENTS ACLOW WITH THE BRIGHTEST OF SPRING GOODS.

Never before have the goods been as bright, styles as handsome, variety so great, qualities as fine, nor prices as low.

Silks, Silks.

Real Habutai Silks 35c.
Real Venetian 50c.
22 in. Printed China Silks 50c.
24 in Black Duchess 90c.
27 in. gros grain, fine for capes \$1.00
24 in Black Faille 79c.

Corsets and Waists.

Try the Armorside at \$1.00. Try our 144 at 50c. The best 50c. corset ever shown, made from coutil long waist.
Jackson Corset Waists with stays or buttons.
W. C. C. Corsets, High Bust Corsets, R. & G. and C. B. Corsets. Children's Waists, 25c., 30c., 50c. and 75c.

Laces and Embroideries.

The most complete line shown.
Guipure, Irish point and rennaissance. Embroideries on cambric, Swiss and India linen. Venise laces, Grismondia laces, Bourbon laces, jet laces, val. laces, dotted laces.

White Goods.

Dotted Swisses 12 1/2c., 15c. and up. Dotted leno, 22c., 25c. Dotted Zarinias, 20c.
Plain, plaid and stripe nainsook, India lins, mulls.

Linens.

Table linens at 25c. 56 in. table linen, 40c. 60 in. table linen, 50c. (extra fine.) 72 in. table linen, bleached, 80c. yd. 72 in. fine bleached linen, \$1.25. 1 in. linen napkins, \$1.00. \$1.25. 1 in. linen napkins, extra heavy, \$2.00. Linen cloths, \$1.25 up.

Counterpanes.

Heavy counterpanes at \$1.00. Extra large and heavy counterpanes, \$1.25. Patent marseilles quilts, \$2.00. Extra fine counterpanes, \$2.75, \$3.00, and \$4.00. Colored counterpanes.

Dress Goods.

37 inch fine checks, ... 50c.
50 inch black serges, ... 75c.
50 inch colored serges, ... 75c.
45 inch serges, ... 45c.
Choice plaids, ... 50c.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

MARKET SQUARE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

Our object was not to sell cheap goods when we began the cash system, but to sell good goods at the lowest prices in the land. (Those who have bought of us can testify to the fact.) We start this week on crepons (the new wash dress goods) at 15 and 18c. On a nice line of figured satens at 10, 12 1/2 and 15c. On organdy lawns, on ducks and lots of other wash goods. We are opening parasols in white and others. The 95c. Gloria umbrellas are with us again. People are wondering where we get our 12c. table oil cloth. Well, we get it, and don't intend to be undersold. Fine china. Capes and coats are selling.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

Do your walls need papering? If so, call on

William H. Slate,

EXCHANGE HOTEL BLDG.,

and see for what a small amount you can have it done. Our stock is the largest and most carefully selected in town. The prices suit the hard times.

William H. Slate,

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND WALL PAPER.

TRIAL LIST.

Elizabeth J. Kitchen vs. William Deering & Co.
R. B. Kitchen vs. Mary A. Lemon.
Rebecca J. Kline's administrator vs. Mary C. Kline.
Johnson Beasley Coal Co. vs. Lafayette Pettegrew, et al.
Joseph Nash et al. vs. S. Lowell.
M. Prince vs. Bridget Burke.
J. H. Federoff vs. Susan M. P. Isa. Co.
James Drum vs. Thomas Liddecoat.
Wm. Neal et al. for use vs. Bloomsburg Belt R. R. Co.
Clyde Chamberlain vs. J. M. Lilley.
Rebecca Hunstinger et al. vs. S. H. & W. B. Ry. Co.
Lavinia Rabuck et al. vs. S. H. & W. B. Ry. Co.
W. S. Moyer, Exr., et al. vs. Bloomsburg Belt R. R. Co.
School Furnishing Co. vs. Bloomsburg Belt R. R. Co.
J. B. Nuss vs. J. B. Kester & Son.
Elizabeth Roadarmel vs. John F. Kress.
P. E. Summers vs. B. F. Gardner.
Pearson Cordage Co. vs. Farmers Pro. Ex., Ltd.
J. W. Bell vs. M. L. Mollenty.
William Berninger vs. Lehigh & W. B. Coal Co.
Benj. F. F. Della, Receiver, vs. F. W. Redeker.
A. T. Stock vs. J. W. Kelchner.
Joseph Nash et al. vs. S. Lowell.
L. S. Winters vs. Mary A. Knorr, Exr.
David Shuman vs. J. B. Nuss.
T. Rader vs. Nathaniel Gingles.
Autman, Miller & Co. vs. Montgomery Cox.
W. L. Boyd, use, vs. School Furnishing Co.
John H. Evers vs. W. B. & W. R. R. Co., now Central Pa. & Western R. R. Co.
Charles H. Keise vs. Harman Breisch.
Franklin Township vs. Francis Ely.
Susan E. Cooper vs. Daniel Miller.
Mary Baylor et al. vs. N. C. Hartman et al.

Silk mixed plaids, ... 60c.
With plenty of others. Call and see for yourself.

Linings.

Hair cloth (patent) 25c.
Linen scrim 12 1/2c.
Good selicia (fine) 10c.
Two faced selicia 18c., worth 25c.
Fine percaline 15c.
Best skirt braid 3c.
Best 100 yard silk 10c.
Best spool cotton 4c., 3 for 10c.
Linen Etamine 15c.
Fibre chamolis 35c.

Wrappers.

You will want a wrapper, the most complete lines now open.
A good wrapper at 75 cents.
Navy blue calico at 75 cents.
Fine percale wrapper, braid trimmed, at \$1.15.

3 1/2c. ROLLER TOWLING 3 1/2c.
20 yards muslin \$1.00.

Shirt Waists & Neckties.

A large line of waists. See the 70, 80, \$1.00 and \$1.25. Laundered waists 25 and 30 cents. Waists, special 48 cents. Laundered waists. Ladies' long tecks, bows and four-in-hand ties, all the latest styles. See our 25 cent ties and 21 cent bows.

Capes.

Capes you want. We have them ready for you, made in the latest styles, prices within your reach. Then, for those who prefer making them we have a full line of materials and trimmings of all kinds. Velvet for capes.

8c. ABSORBENT TOWELING. 8c.
5 cent Lancaster gingham.

Straw porch seats 6 cents.
Bamboo portieres \$1.25.
Lunch baskets 7 cents.
Lacquer bread boats 10 cents.
Wall scrolls (3 pockets) 5 cents.
3 pint tea pots 13 cents.

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JURY LIST FOR MAY COURT.

GRAND JURORS.

Beaver—Lloyd Davis, C. A. Shuman.
Berwick—Daniel Oliver.
Briarclark—D. W. Martz, James Spangler.
Catawissa—C. L. Pohe, W. H. Rhoades, J. B. Yetter, H. Young.
Centralia—James J. Reilly.
Conyngham—James Brennan.
Eishengreek—W. M. Ash, L. M. Creveling, Harman Kames.
Franklin—Jesse John.
Greenwood—B. F. Keeline.
Hemlock—Dennis Pursel.
Madison—Benton Carey, Miles Welliver.
Mifflin—Stephen Cressy, Chas. Wolf.
Montour—Samuel Crocius.
Orange—Wm. Drake.
Pine—James Chamberlain.

PETIT JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Beaver—Henry Eckrote.
Benton—Wm. Tubbs.
Berwick—John Frantz, Clem Harman, Bruce Pursel.
Bloom—Jacob Brobst Sr., George W. Billig, L. Gross, E. Kelchner, John Kelly, Geo. B. Musser, Thos. Smith.
Catawissa—T. E. Harder, W. H. Leiley.
Cleveland—John Johnson, Adam Marks.
Conyngham—Wm. Davis, Daniel Roach, Chas. Weideman.
Fishingcreek—Isaiah Raber.
Greenwood—W. A. Bangs, Bigler Eyer.
Hemlock—Wm. Gorton, H. M. Grotz, J. R. Montgomery.
Jackson—D. L. Everhart, H. J. Hirleman.
Locust—Chas. Miller, Wellington Yeager.
Montour—E. E. Mears.
Mt. Pleasant—W. E. Sands.
Orange—W. M. Achenbach, C. E. Hutton.
Pine—R. Whitmoyer.
Sugarloaf—Samuel Bogart, O. W. Larial.

SECOND WEEK.

Berwick—Ray Hoyt, Harry Walton.
Bloom—Peter Billmeyer, Christian Earnest, Harry Houck, Isaac Kitchen, G. W. Supple, J. H. Stecker, W. I. Terwilliger, D. F. Weiss.
Briarclark—Calvin Kelchner.
Centralia—John E. Davis.
Centre—H. C. Barton, Arthur Cressy.
Conyngham—James Flannigan, Jas. Wilson.
Fishingcreek—Harman J. Hess, J. J. Pealer, P. J. Weaver, David Wenner.
Franklin—Jacob Swayze.
Greenwood—S. V. Mather, O. S. Merser, P. K. Patterson.
Hemlock—John Deisenrodt, etor.
Harman.
Madison—Erastus Henderhouse.
Kreamer, Peter Wertheimer, A.
Millville—F. W. Heller.
Abram Titman.
Orange—W. H. Patterson and all modern.
Pine—Thomas Gardner.
Scott—Richard Johns.
Sugarloaf—Fred GeorHOTEL.

rect,
SUBSCRIBE FOR, PA.
Timodations for reg at boarders. Goo

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

OUR CLUB OFFERS.

Every subscriber, new or old, who pays one full year in advance, will receive free for one year *The American Farm News*.

The Columbian and the *Philadelphia Weekly Times* for one year for \$1.40.

The Columbian and the *New York World* twice a week, for \$1.75. This is a great combination, one of the best we ever offered. The twice a week *World* contains twelve pages of the news of the world. It is the best value ever offered for the money. Try it.

T. H. B. Lyon, the new Orphans' Court Judge of Schuylkill county, entered upon his duties on Monday.

B. F. Sharpless is putting down a cement pavement along his property at sixth and Centre streets.

J. V. Logan, teller at the Farmers' National Bank, tendered his resignation on Tuesday, to take effect on Wednesday.

A drop of castor oil in the eye to remove a foreign body is as efficacious and often more manageable than the frequently recommended flaxseed.

"The Tornado" which appeared in Opera House recently, is on the boards this week at the People's Theatre in Philadelphia.

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Lovell Diamond \$100.

Peerless \$100.

Cleveland \$100 to \$125.

Envoy \$50 to \$75.

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On the blessed heavenly shore.

The home is sad and lonely now,
For there's her vacant chair;
For we who loved our mother dear,
Would always find her there.

Many a day of bitter sorrow,
Toil and pain she has passed,
But we know that she is happy
In the Savior's arms at last.

From all her trials she is gone,
And our home is sad and drear,
But we'll place our trust in Jesus,
He'll know our hearts will cheer.

Her children now are weeping
For their mother they loved so well,
But they know that she's in Heaven,
Where she can love them still.

And her dear and aged father,
How with tears his eyes would swell,
As he gazed upon her face,
To take a long and sad farewell.

And her brothers and her sisters,
How they'll miss her here below;
She is waiting for their coming
In the bright forevermore.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL
CIGARETTE
Has stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

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Saturday night two men drove to Pine Plains, N. Y., and proceeding to the farm of Frank Eno, near that village, dug up something which had been buried near a large boulder, and then hastily disappeared. The fact that the Italian known as "Red-Nosed Mike," who murdered and robbed the paymaster of a large manufacturing company in Pennsylvania, several years ago, was arrested at Pine Plains while employed as a railroad laborer, and that the plunder he obtained from his victim has never been accounted for, leads to the belief that the object carried away by the men is "Red Nosed Mike's" long hidden treasure. There is a mystery about the affair which cannot be explained.

While there is no truth in any disagreement whatever having occurred between President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham, the story has started a fresh rumor that the Secretary is going to resign which is more definite than any of its predecessors, for it couples with the talk of his resignation the statement that when he was in New York early this week he was offered the presidency of the Pullman Car Company by General Horace Porter and J. W. Doane, who are said to have spoken for themselves and other directors in view of the probability that George M. Pullman will not be re-elected president of the company at the annual meeting in July.

If such an offer should be made, carrying, as it would, \$25,000 salary, it might be a temptation to Secretary Gresham; but his sense of duty is so keen that he would not yield to it as long as he felt that his work in the State Department was not completed, and that is the way he is known to feel now. He refuses to talk about the matter at all.

With only about \$100,000 available for distribution among all the institutions asking State aid and not directly under State control, the question of issuing a loan for \$2,000,000 is being seriously considered by some of the leaders in the House. The principal obstacle to such a course, however, is the opposition of Governor Hastings, who does not want to begin his Administration by borrowing money. State Chairman Gilkeson is also said to be opposed to the plan as being bad politics. Unless some scheme of this kind is adopted, however, there appears to be no prospect of any appropriations whatever, outside of the purely State institutions, as with only \$200,000 available it will hardly be worth while to begin distributing.

The State's revenues, it seems, are neither as high as a church steeple nor as deep as a well, but, thanks to careful Republican management, they will reach around just the same. — *Ex.* Yes, they will reach around to pay the increased salaries of existing office holders, and the salaries of numerous newly created and useless officers, thanks to a Republican legislature, but the schools and charities of the state are to be cut down in order to leave enough money to pay for republican extravagance.

CLARK & SON.

ALL THE DEPARTMENTS ACLOW WITH THE BRIGHTEST OF SPRING GOODS.

Never before have the goods been as bright, styles as handsome, variety so great, qualities as fine, nor prices as low.

Silks, Silks.

Real Habutal Silks 35c.
Real Venetian " 50c.
22 in. Printed China Silks 50c.
24 in. Black Duches 90c.
27 in. gros grain, fine for capes \$1.00
24 in. Black Faille 79c.

Corsets and Waists.

Try the Armorside at \$1.00. Try our 144 at 50c. The best 50c. corset ever shown, made from corset long waist.
Jackson Corset Waists with stays or buttons. W. C. C. Corsets, High Bust Corsets, R. & G. and C. B. Corsets. Children's Waists, 25c., 29c., 59c. and 75c.

Laces and Embroideries.

The most complete line shown.
Guipure, Irish point and rennaissance. Embroideries on cambric, Swiss and India linen. Venise laces, Grismondal laces, Bourbon laces, jet laces, val laces, dotted laces.

White Goods.

Dotted Swisses 12 1/2c., 15c. and up. Dotted leno, 22c., 25c. Dotted Zinas, 20c.
Plain, plaid and stripe nainsook, India laces, mulls.

Linens.

Table linens at 25c. 56 in. table linen, 40c. 60 in. table linen, 50c. (extra fine.) 72 in. table linen, bleached, 80c. yd. 72 in. fine bleached linen, \$1.25. 3 in. linen napkins, \$1.00. \$1.25. 3 in. linen napkins, extra heavy, \$2.00. Linen cloths, \$1.25 up.

Counterpanes.

Heavy counterpanes at \$1.00. Extra large and heavy counterpanes, \$1.25. Patent marseilles quilts, \$2.00. Extra fine counterpanes, \$2.75, \$3.00, and \$4.00. Colored counterpanes.

Dress Goods.

37 inch fine checks 50c.
50 inch black serges 75c.
50 inch colored serges 75c.
45 inch serges 75c.
Choice plaids 50c.

Silk mixed plaids 60c.
With plenty of others. Call and see for yourself.

Linings.

Hair cloth (patent) 25c.
Linen scrim 12 1/2c.
Good selicia (fine) 10c.
Two faced selicia 18c., worth 25c.
Fine percaline 15c.
Best skirt braid 3c.
Best 100 yard silk 8c.
Best spool cotton 4c., 3 for 10c.
Linen Etamine 25c.
Fibre chamolis 35c.

Wrappers.

You will want a wrapper, the most complete lines now open.
A good wrapper at 75 cents.
Navy blue calico at 75 cents.
Fine percale wrapper, braid trimmed, at \$1.15.

3 1/2c. ROLLER TOWLING 3 1/2c.

20 yards muslin \$1.00.

Shirt Waists & Neckties.

A large line of waists. See the 70, 80, 81.00 and \$1.25. Laundered waists 25 and 39 cents. Waists, special 48 cents. Laundered waists. Ladies' long tecks, bows and four-in-hand ties, all the latest styles. See our 25 cent ties and 21 cent bows.

Capes.

Capes you want. We have them ready for you, made in the latest styles, prices within your reach. Then, for those who prefer making them we have a full line of materials and trimmings of all kinds. Velvet for capes.

8c. ABSORBENT TOWELING. 8c.
5 cent Lancaster gingham.

Straw porch seats 6 cents.
Bamboo portieres \$1.25.
Lunch baskets 7 cents.
Lacquer bread boats 10 cents.
Wall scrolls (3 pockets) 5 cents.
3 pint tea pots 13 cents.

CLARK & SON.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON:

MARKET SQUARE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

Our object was not to sell cheap goods when we began the cash system, but to sell good goods at the lowest prices in the land. (Those who have bought of us can testify to the fact.) We start this week on crepons (the new wash dress goods) at 15 and 18c. On a nice line of figured satens at 10, 12 1/2 and 15c. On organdy lawns, on ducks and lots of other wash goods. We are opening parasols in white and others. The 95c. Gloria umbrellas are with us again. People are wondering where we get our 12c. table oil cloth. Well, we get it, and don't intend to be undersold. Fine china. Capes and coats are selling.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

Do your walls need
papering? If so,
call on

William H. Slate,
EXCHANGE HOTEL BLDG.,

and see for what
a small amount
you can have it
done. Our stock
is the largest and
most carefully
selected in town.
The prices suit
the hard times.

William H. Slate,
BOOKS, STATIONERY AND
WALL PAPER.

TRIAL LIST.

Elizabeth J. Kitchen vs. William Deering & Co.
C. B. Kitchen vs. Mary A. Lemon.
Rebecca J. Kline's administrator vs. Mary C. Kline.
Johnson Beasley Coal Co. vs. Lafayette Fetterman, et al.
M. Prince vs. Bridget Burke.
D. B. Federoff vs. Susa, M. P. Ins. Co.
James Drum vs. Thomas Liddicoat.
Wm. Neal et al. for use vs. Bloomsburg Belt R. R. Co.
Clyde Chamberlain vs. J. M. Lilley.
Rebecca Hunstinger et al. vs. S. H. & W. B. Ry. Co.
Lavinia Rabuck et al. vs. S. H. & W. B. Ry. Co.
S. S. Moyer, Exr., et al. vs. Bloomsburg Belt R. R. Co.
School Furnishing Co. vs. Bloomsburg Belt R. R. Co.
J. B. Nuss vs. J. B. Kester & Son.
Elizabeth Roadarmel vs. John F. Kress.
Pearson Cordage Co. vs. Farmers Pro. Ex., Ltd.
G. W. Belles vs. M. L. McHenry.
William Berninger vs. Lehigh & W. B. Coal Co.
Benj. P. P. Delta, Receiver, vs. F. W. Rodeker.
A. T. Steck vs. J. W. Kelchner.
Joseph Nash et al. vs. S. L. Wellen.
David Shuman vs. J. B. Nuss.
L. T. Rider vs. Mathias Gingles.
Autman, Miller & Co. vs. Montgomery Cox.
W. L. Boyd, use, vs. School Furnishing Co.
John R. Eves vs. W. B. & W. H. R. Co., now Central Pa. & Western R. R. Co.
Charles H. Keice vs. Harman Brosch.
Franklin Township vs. Francis Ely.
Susan E. Cooper vs. Daniel Miller.
Mary Baylor et al. vs. N. C. Hartman et al.

JURY LIST FOR MAY COURT.

GRAND JURORS.

Beaver—Lloyd Davis, C. A. Shuman.
Berwick—Daniel Oliver.
Briarclark—D. W. Martz, James Spenberg.
Catawissa—C. L. Pohe, W. H. Rhoades.
J. B. Vetter, H. Young.
Centralia—James J. Reilly.
Conyngham—James Brennan.
Eishengreek—W. M. Ash, L. M. Creveling, Harman Kernes.
Franklin—Jesse John.
Greenwood—B. F. Redline.
Hemlock—Dennis Pursel.
Madison—Benton Carey, Miles Welliver.
Mifflin—Stephen Creasy, Chas. Wolf.
Montour—Samuel Brocius.
Orange—Wm. Drake.
Pine—James Chamberlain.

PETIT JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Beaver—Henry Eckrote.
Benton—Wm. Tubbs.
Berwick—John Frantz, Clem Harman, Bruce Pursel.
Bloom—Jacob Brobst Sr., George W. Bill, L. Gross, E. Kelchner, John Kelly, Geo. B. Musser, Thos. Smith.
Catawissa—T. E. Harder, W. H. Leiby.
Cleveland—John Johnson, Adam Marks.
Conyngham—Wm. Davis, Daniel Roach, Chas. Weideman.
Fishingcreek—Isaiah Raber.
Greenwood—W. A. Bangs, Bigler Eyer.
Hemlock—Wm. Girtou, H. M. Grotz, J. R. Montgomery.
Jackson—D. L. Everhart, H. J. Hirleman.
Locust—Chas. Miller, Wellington Yeager.
Montour—E. E. Mears.
Mt. Pleasant—W. E. Sands.
Orange—W. M. Achenbach, C. E. Hutton.
Pine—R. Whitmoyer.
Sugarloaf—Samuel Bogart, O. W. Larisk.

SECOND WEEK.

Berwick—Ray Hoyt, Harry Walton.
Bloom—Peter Billmeyer, Christian Earnest, Harry Houck, Isaac Kitchen, G. W. Supplee, J. H. Stecker, W. I. Terwilliger, D. F. Weiss.
Briarclark—Calvin Kelchner.
Centralia—John E. Davis.
Centre—H. C. Barton, Arthur Creasy.
Conyngham—James Flannigan, Jas. Wilson.
Fishingcreek—Harman J. Hess, J. J. Fealer, F. J. Weaver, David Jenner.
Franklin—Jacob Swaze.
Greenwood—S. V. Mather, O. J. Merrill, P. K. Patterson.
Hemlock—John Deisenrodt.
Hartman.
Madison—Erastus Hender.
Kreamer, Peter Werkeiser.
Mifflin—F. W. Heller.
Abram Titman.
Orange—W. H. Patters.
Pine—Thomas Gordon.
Scott—Richard Johns.
Sugarloaf—Fred Ge...

SUBSCRIBE FOR

METHODS OF PRIMARY READING.
XIV.

The Rational Method.

BY WILLIAM NOETLING.

The author of this the latest method of reading is Edward G. Ward, Associate Superintendent of Public Instruction Brooklyn, N. Y.

The author says: The Rational Method is a peculiar combination of the word and phonic methods. It utilizes each for that part of the work to which it is especially adapted. The word method is used, first as principal, because of its value in developing a habit of reading thoughtfully, and afterward as auxiliary, to remedy the shortcomings of the phonic method, and increase the stock of word phonograms. The phonic method, which is introduced by easy stages during the ascendancy of the word method, finally becomes the principal means of growth and progress. It imparts power, while it supplies the key which the word method is inadequate to give.

"The aims of the rational are:—

1. "To make the child not only independent in his reading, but generally self-reliant.

2. "To enable him to read a vastly greater amount than heretofore in a given time, and thus to acquire not only a fuller vocabulary, but greater maturity of mind.

3. "To put him in possession during the first year or year and a half of school life, of a complete key to the language, so that, no matter how soon thereafter his schooling may cease, his ability to read will be assured.

"The following are the leading features of the phonic part of the work:—

1. "The presentation of the sounds and their symbols (phonograms) in a rational order; that is, an order in which the easier precedes the harder. The easiest sounds to use in phonic reading are those that may be indefinitely prolonged, and the blending of which in words may therefore be most readily shown and perceived.—These sounds the Rational Method deals with first.

2. "The teaching of an initial stock of phonograms (sound symbols) before any phonic reading is done.

3. "The training of the ear in the perception of phonic blends (union of several sounds), before phonic reading is begun.

4. "An extensive and systematic use of word-phonograms (old in *fold* is a word-phonogram) and other compound phonograms (words of more than one letter). The difficulty the child experiences in determining a new word, is, in general, directly proportional to the number of parts he has to recognize in it. By the use, then, of compound phonograms, which, being taught as wholes, are no harder to recognize than simple ones, hundreds of long and hard words are practically transformed into short and easy ones. Thus, the word *lightning*, which the child learning by this method reads, light-n-ing, he finds no more difficult than the short word *left*, in which also he has to recognize and put together four separate sounds.

5. "A careful grading of the phonic words introduced. The first phonic words presented contain but two phonograms each, the next but three, and so on.

6. "The gradual introduction of phonic words into the sentence reading. At first but one such word is introduced into a sentence. This prevents the phonic word from offering any serious impediment to the thought getting.

7. "Separate daily drills in the recognition of the individual phonograms and the reading of single phonic words. The purpose of these is expertness.

For sight reading the following directions or hints are given in the Manual: Commence with the blackboard, using script characters only, and teach the following list of words comprising the full vocabulary for Part I. (Primer) of the First Book:—a, all, an, and, any, apple, are, at, boy, bread, can, come, cow, do, does, dog, drink, ear, egg, for, fruit, full, girl, give, go, good, has, have, he, her, here, him, I, ill, in, is, it, Jack, let, like, look, make, me, milk, much, no, not, of, old, out, play, see, shall, she, some, take, tell, that, the, them, there, they, to, too, us, want, water, we, well, what, where, will, with, yes, you.

One of the peculiarities, as well as advantages, of this method is that, from the beginning, sounds or phonics are introduced in connection with the word method. Every lesson is also in part a review of something previously taught.

As already indicated, any representative of a sound, whether a letter or a combination of several letters, is called a phonogram. The following is the order in which the phonograms (except those found in list of words in Primer) are introduced: *f, l, m, n, o*, (long sound of each), *ing*, *ights*, *s*, (z sound), *i*, and *ends*, *k*, and *t*, (as terminal), *er*, (as terminal), *p*, and *as*, (as k) and *k*, (any), *ie*, *ick*, and *ip*, *in*, and of *s*, *o*, *e*, *ed*, (each short sound of *e*).

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

d, (as terminal), *d*, (t sound), *ed*, *e*, (as *a*), *u*, and *un* (short *u*), *sh*, and *ish*, *v*.

Writing and spelling are taught from the beginning.

That this is a natural, easy, and rational method is unquestionable. It imposes no useless burden upon teacher or pupils. The wonderful success of the method in the numerous schools that are using it, plainly points to it as the method of the future.

Teachers who desire to keep themselves abreast of the times—acquainted with the latest and best in primary work—should get the Manual, The First Book, and the Cards, and make themselves acquainted with the method.

The publishers are Silver, Burdett & Co., New York.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

To Trout Fishermen.

Now that the trout fishing season has opened it might be well to inform those of our readers, who are given to that sport, as to a few legal points relating to the catching of trout. In the first place the speckled beauties dare be taken with a rod and line only. No nets or snares are allowed in their catching and anyone who uses the latter is amenable to the law. Then it is illegal to catch trout for sale, and the fisherman who thought they would defeat this aim of the law by hiring to fish by the day will find themselves met with the prohibition of that also, as no one is allowed to hire another to fish for him. It is also illegal for common carriers to transport trout. Thus it will be seen that there is to be a stop put to fishing for profit. If you want a mess of trout the law allows you to catch them, but if you offer any for barter or for sale it will net prompt punishment for the offence. The law is a good one and we hope every sportsman in this vicinity will take an interest in having it enforced.—*Ee*.

Sons of America.

Nominations Made in the National Session at Pottsville.

The national session of the commandery general of the Sons of America convened on the 23rd ult. in Sheandoah. Delegates were present from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New York, Colorado, and Louisiana. The sessions were presided over by Commander General J. Harry Hughes of Philadelphia.

The following officers were placed in nomination: Commander, General J. A. Bier, Port Carbon; senior vice commanders, S. Lincoln Brown, Shenandoah; James Hobb, Philadelphia; junior vice commander, C. E. Frantz, Lebanon; recorder, F. E. Steer, Philadelphia; treasurer, H. G. Shieler, Shamokin; Chaplain, S. M. Helms, Reading; inspector, Reuben Smith, Catawissa; guards, John G. Eckert, Reading and Elmer Becker, St. Clair; picket, H. K. Strouse, Catawissa; financiers, E. K. Bailey, J. H. Stallnecker and E. H. Kleck, Shenandoah; G. H. Elvator, Renovo, and J. H. Shelley, Hazleton.

A Skeleton in the Closet.

How often do we hear of this in domestic life at this day. But what is more appalling than the living body made repulsive with skin and scalp diseases, salt-rheum, tetter, eczema and scrofulous sores and swellings. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the positive cure for all of these diseases. If taken in time, it also cures Lung-Scrofula, commonly known as Pulmonary Consumption. By druggists.

Keyser, N. C.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir—When about three years old I was taken with mumps, also had fever, finally I had that dreaded disease Scrofula. The most eminent physicians in this section treated me to no avail. I had running scrofulous sores on left side of neck and face. I was small and weakly when eight or nine years old, and in fact was nearly a skeleton. Six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery wrought marvelous changes. Although the sores were healed in eight months, I did not quit taking it until I was sure it had been entirely routed from my system. The only signs left of the dreadful disease are the scars which ever remind me of how near death's door I was until rescued by the "Discovery." I am now eighteen years old and weigh 148 pounds; and have not been sick in five years.

Yours respectfully,

HARVEY M. HOLLEMAN,
Agt. for Seaboard Air Line.

For constipation and headache, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

THE REVIEW OF TRADE.

DUN & CO. SAY THE STEADY GAIN IN INDUSTRIES AND THE RISE IN SPECULATIVE MARKETS HAVE NOT CEASED.

ALL GAINING WITH SAFETY.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Neither the rise in speculative markets nor the steady gain in industries has ceased, and it is wholesome that there are fewer signs of hesitation "in the productive industries than in speculative prices. Wage strikes grow more numerous and cause some trouble, and retail demand lags behind wholesale sales and jobbing purchases behind production in some branches, but through many conflicting reports the fact shines out that the industries are gaining not with a rush and a whirl, but with safety.

It is less clear that railroads are increasing their earnings, or that the production of cotton will be increased by the advance of one and three-eighths cents in price, or that cornering short sellers of wheat will help to market the large surplus. But revival of activity in all these directions, it possibly excessive in some respects helps confidence to take the throne so long held by distrust. Recovery is not often mathematically quotable. When the load of depression is lifted and men find that better things have come to stay, there must be many contradictory changes.

Quite a number of works have advanced wages during the week, but strikes to compel an advance, possible for some but not for others, have grown much more numerous. Some shops are closing for want of orders, but a larger number are resuming work. Prices of shoes and cotton goods are rising. Wool and woollens are lower. Iron production, stimulated because ore, coke and oil were to be dearer, is retarded by shrinking demand for products, for on the whole new business is said to be smaller than in February or March. The structural demand for buildings throughout the country was never larger. The frenzy in oil has started a large demand for pipes, and sheets have slightly advanced. Rails are stagnant, though a shade better at Chicago. Wire for fencing, for rails and wire rods is so dull as to be scarcely quoted, and bar, though lifted a shade, meets no increased demand. Bessemer pig is lower, and sales of Southern pig in Northern markets have been large at twenty-five cents advance. Finished products are nearly all at their lowest prices. London bought about \$6,000,000 worth of stocks and bonds here this week. But the coal roads again failed to agree and the lowest prices of the year prevail for that product. The aggregate of all roads reporting in April is but 16 per cent better than last year and 13.4 per cent. less than in 1893.

Failures for the week have been 230 in the United States, against 179 last year, and thirty-seven in Canada, against twenty-six last year.

Division of a Fraction by a Fraction.

Editor COLUMBIAN.

Dear Sir: This subject seems to attract some attention. X. Y. Z. said in your last paper, "The example given is, divide $\frac{2}{3}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ and the answer is eight-ninths." "The assertion that follows that the value of the fraction is increased is an error." There are always at least three terms in division, divisor, dividend and quotient. It is generally understood that the quotient is less numerically, or in value than the dividend. How is it in the example, "divide $\frac{2}{3}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$?" being the dividend and $\frac{1}{2}$ the divisor, the quotient is eight-ninths. Now $\frac{2}{3}$ —twentyfour thirty-sixths, $\frac{1}{2}$ —twentyseven thirty-sixths and the quotient, eight-ninths—thirtytwo thirty-sixths. In this example the quotient is greater than either of the terms of the dividend, or divisor. Will X. Y. Z. explain how it is that the value of the fraction is not increased?

No one disputes with X. Y. Z. that "2 is contained in $1\frac{1}{2}$ times," neither that, "3 is contained in $9-3$ times," and that there is no increase in value in either case, but a decrease of value. He further asserts, "If you take fractions of the same denominator you can divide without any inversion $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{2} = 1$. In this last example the quotient 1 is greater than either the dividend or divisor, which is $\frac{2}{3}$. Will X. Y. Z. explain why the quotient in division of a fraction by a fraction is greater than either of the terms of the dividend or divisor. There must be some principle that will admit of an intelligent explanation, why there is an addition to the quotient in excess of the dividend in division of a fraction by a fraction. A. B.

A Minister's Experience With Heart Disease.

Rev. L. W. Showers, Elderton, Pa.: "For many years my greatest enemy has been organic heart disease. From uneasiness about the heart, with palpitation, it had developed into thumping, fluttering, and choking sensations. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave instant relief. A few bottles have rid me of almost every symptom of heart disease. It is a wonder-worker." Sold by Wm. S. Rishton. 6-15-17.

A Building And Loan Bill.

Senator Mitchell, of Jefferson, amended his bill relating to building and loan associations in such a way as to effectually prevent such associations organized or incorporated outside of the state from doing business within it, should the bill become a law. As introduced the measure made it unlawful for any building and loan associations to establish and maintain offices or employ agents to solicit or receive subscriptions in counties other than that wherein their principal office is located under a penalty of a fine of \$1,000 and an imprisonment not to exceed three years.

As amended the measure makes it unlawful for foreign building and loan associations to establish or maintain offices for the transaction of business in this state or to employ, authorize or pay any person or persons to solicit or receive subscriptions to the capital stock of such associations. The bill further provides that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to receive such subscriptions and the penalty for a violation of its provisions is fixed at a fine not to exceed \$500 and an imprisonment not to exceed two years.

VALUED ENDORSEMENT.

SCHAGHTICOKE, N. Y.—It is ignorance rather than anything else that makes life miserable, but ignorance of the value of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy does not exist in Schaghticoke to day, as a blood medicine and nerve tonic it stands supreme. One of the principal reasons for its popularity comes from the great benefit our fellow townsman, Andrew Sipperley derived from its use. Mr. Sipperley has suffered for years past, with a chronic kidney trouble, frequent bilious attacks, and at intervals with violent neuralgia in the head and face. Up to last fall he rarely knew a well day. At that time his wife who had learned of the good Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy had accomplished, determined to have him use it. In writing about his sickness, Mr. Sipperley says:

"For several years I was subject to attacks of kidney trouble and gravel, which was attended with most excruciating pain, but since I began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy I have had no serious trouble, and my general health is greatly improved. I know of a great many people about here who have used Favorite Remedy, and in every instance benefit has followed. One of the officers of the Albany N. Y. Hospital recently said, in speaking of Favorite Remedy: "I know of its great medical value, and to my knowledge it cures the diseases for which it is prepared."

The great value of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy lies in the fact that it dissolves the excess of uric acid in the blood. Such ailments as rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness, and the sickness peculiar to women all come from this one cause. Favorite Remedy dissolves this acid, thus curing the disease. In cases of scrofula, diabetes and Bright's disease, it has cured where other treatments have failed.

YOUNG SKATERS PERISH.

The Mystery of Months Cleared By A Dreadful Discovery.

There was a sad sequel on the 24th ult. to a happy incident that occurred on January 7 last at Wilkes Barre. Upon that day Joseph Hill, aged 15, and Adeline Pettebone, aged 14, went gayly skating over the ice bound Susquehanna River. They became separated from their companions, who waited in vain for their return. No trace of them could be found. At first it was thought they had gone away together, but this the parents would not believe. All doubts were set aside by the finding of young Hill's body at a point in the river opposite Plymouth. The skates were still on his feet. The two young skaters must have fallen through an air-hole in the ice.

Shooting Wild Ducks Unlawful.

According to an act of May 17, 1883, it is unlawful to kill wild ducks or any other kind of web-footed fowl, except on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and then only from September 1st to January 1st. The penalty for violating the act is \$25. As there have been a number of hunters killing wild ducks at all seasons of the year, this law against the practice will be news to many such violators.

"There is danger in delay."

Since 1861 I have been a great sufferer from catarrh. I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured. Terrible headaches from which I had long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, Late Major U. S. Vol. and A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y. Ely's Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Alfred W. Stevens, Caldwell, Ohio. Price of Cream Balm is fifty cents.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

SULLIVAN COUNTY LAKES.

Sullivan County has ten lakes. Of these Eaglesmere, or Lewis Lake, is the best known. Lake Ganoga, or Long Pond, is just as pretty and is the highest body of water in Pennsylvania, being very nearly 2,400 feet above tide water. Then there are Rough's Pond, Rough's Little Pond, Hunter's Lake, Elk Lake, Mud Lake, Lake Mokomo, Lopez Pond and Pickeral Pond. There is good fishing in all of these lakes.

Rheumatism Cured.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood attacking the fibrous tissues of the joints. Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness and tones the whole body, neutralizes the acidity of the blood and thus cures rheumatism.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache.



HUMPHREYS'

Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

It Cures PILES or HEMORRHOIDS, External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding—Itching and Burning; Cracks or Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate—cure certain.

It Cures Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contractions from Burns. Relief instant.

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It Cures BOILS, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head. It is infallible.

It Cures INFLAMED or CAKED BREASTS and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

It Cures SALT RHEUM, Tetter, Scurfy Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns and Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

WHAT IRON WILL DO.

IS NATURE'S OWN TONIC. Stimulates the appetite and produces refreshing sleep. GIVES VITAL STRENGTH TO NURSING MOTHERS.

Checks wasting diseases, stops night sweats, cures indigestion and consumption.

Increases strength and flesh. MAKES RED, RICH BLOOD, Promotes healthy lung tissue.

Will give the pale and puny the rosy cheeks of youth.

CURES ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Makes strong men and women of weaklings.

GILMORE'S IRON TONIC PILLS

Cure all Wasting Diseases and their sequences.

BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, &c.

They are neither styptic nor caustic. They have no irritating effect on the contents of the stomach or its lining; consequently do not hurt the teeth or cause constipation or diarrhoea, as do the usual forms of Iron. 10 days treatment 50c. pamphlet free. If not kept by your druggist, address

GILMORE & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

For sale in Bloomsburg, Pa., by MOYER BROS., Druggists. 1-25-17

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

is quickly absorbed. Cleans the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Sense of Taste and smell.

IT WILL CURE HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists by mail registered, 70c. ELY BROTHERS, 50 Warren St., N. Y.

USE BARNES' INK

A. S. BARNES & CO., 51 E. 10th St., N. Y. 5-24-17.

Fine PHOTO-GRAPHS and CRAYONS at McKillip Bros., Bloomsburg.

The best are the cheapest.

J. R. SMITH & Co. LIMITED.

MILTON, Pa.,

PIANOS.

By the following well-known makers:

Chickering,

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Can also furnish any of the cheaper makes at manufacturers' prices. Do not buy a piano before getting our prices.

—O.O.—

Catalogue and Price Lists

On application.

THE KEYSTONE FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE COMPANY

IS NOW IN COMPLETE WORKING SHAPE,

and is prepared to fill all kinds of planing mill orders, and foundry and machine work. The plant is well equipped, and all orders will be filled promptly. SHOPS ON SIXTH STREET, WEST OF WOOLEN MILL. 10-26-17.

FOR THE SCHOOLROOM

If it's anything needed in a school-room we have it. We are Headquarters for Blackboards, Desk and Seats, Crayons and Erasers, Maps and Globes, Ink and Information. What we tell you, you can depend on. Everything we sell you is guaranteed. We do business on the "money-back" plan, and we do more business than any other house in our line. We want everybody interested in school work to have our catalogue, so we can do still more business. Catalogue free.

65 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

Andrews School Furnishing Company

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Best in the World! Get the Genuine! Sold Everywhere!



WHAT PEPPER'S NERVIGOR DID.

It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men remain lost, methodically recover youthful vigor. Absolutely Guaranteed to cure Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Disease, and all effects of self abuse or excess and indulgence. Wards off insanity and consumption, and all diseases of the system. It is a law because it yields a greater profit. Insist on having PEPPER'S NERVIGOR, or send for it. Can be carried in your pocket. Proprietary, 25c. per box, or 6 for \$2.50. With a Positive Written Guarantee to Cure or Refund the Money. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists. Address PEPPER MEDICAL ASSN., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by G. P. RINGLER.

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Caveats and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agent, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at less cost than those who employ a sub-agent.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, and if so, how to obtain patent. With references to actual clients in your State, County, or town, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO., Washington, D. C. (Opposite U. S. Patent Office.)

IN FRONT OF ALL THE CROWD

That's the position we maintain in the shoe trade. Our shoes are of the best makes, newest styles, all widths, and sold at prices within the reach of all. A fair trial will convince you that our's is the place at which to buy your shoes.

W. C. McKINNEY.

Clarks' Building, Main Street.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE.

Desirable vacant lots and a number of good houses and lots in Bloomsburg, Pa. The best business stand in Bloomsburg. A very desirable property containing 15 acres and first class buildings with good will in a business world \$1000 to \$1500 per year at Willow Grove. Dwellings in East, Orangeville and Beach Haven. A large number of farms in Columbia County, one in Luzerne County, one in Virginia. Two Country Store stands in Columbia County and one in Luzerne County. A water power plant, mill, dry dock and lumber yard and sheds in Beach Haven, Pa. Also 10 acres of good farm land at same place. By M. P. LUTZ, a BORN, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SITUATION WANTED as clerk in store or some good business. Kind of work am not particular. Am gentle and wide awake. Address THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CHICKERING PIANO FOR SALE—In good condition, price reasonable, terms easy. Inquire at this office or address Lock Box 100, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS FOR JUSTICES and constables at the COLUMBIAN office.

JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES FREE BILL—Justices and constables can procure copies of free bill under the act of 1852. At THE COLUMBIAN office. It is printed in pamphlet form, and is very convenient for reference. It also contains the act of 1852 concerning the distribution of votes, widows, taxes and minks. They will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 30 cents in stamps.

GOOD OPENING

For active lady or gentleman, acquainted with neighborhood. Compensation \$4 to \$100 monthly. Work outlined. Only energetic party, ambitious to succeed, need apply. No capital required. Address, with references, state age and whether married or single, Globe Bible Publishing Co., 725 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sales.

MAY 4. Moses McHenry, executor of John Reinard deceased, will sell valuable real estate in Fishing Creek township at one o'clock p. m.

MAY 22.—John Andes, administrator of Jacob Andes, dec'd., will sell on the premises in Hemlock twp. at 2 o'clock, valuable real estate, consisting of 38 acres of land, frame dwelling house, barn, etc. See advertisement.

For Rent.

A new building with a coach shop and blacksmith shop combined, in Orangeville. Inquire of David C. Gray, Orangeville. Terms reasonable. 4 26 4t.

Shad and all kind of fresh fish at C. B. Chrisman's daily. 3 29 tf.

Boarding

And furnished rooms to rent on Main street. Steam, gas, hot and cold water and bath. Apply to Mrs. M. M. Phillips, at Phillips' Cafe. tf

A MONUMENT TO KEY.

Tardy Honor for the Author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Governor Brown, of Maryland, on Friday last, sent to the Governors of the other 43 States the following: "Permit me to call the attention of the schools, patriotic societies and citizens of your State to Flag Day, June 14, the 118th anniversary of our flag's adoption by Congress. "The National hymn, 'Star Spangled Banner,' is always sung at Flag day exercises, which are now being generally held by the schools; but few yield its author the reverence his memory deserves. "No one has ever written anything that has done more to awaken true patriotism, and yet the ashes of Francis Scott Key have lain for many years unhonored by his countrymen, beneath the soil of his native country, in the cemetery of Frederick City, Md. "I take this method of commending to you the work and object of the Key Monument Association, of Frederick City, Md., which was organized and incorporated last year, for the purpose of collecting funds to erect a suitable monument to his memory, and thus to redeem the nation from the disgrace of over half a century of ungrateful neglect. "They have already raised about \$2000 from their own town; but every American who is proud of our beautiful flag and its position among nations should have a share in erecting this monument. "Please urge the children to give their pennies and the citizens their larger coins on Flag day, or before. The names of all donors will be placed in the crypt of the monument, and will also be published in a pamphlet when the work is completed. "Funds should be forwarded to the Key Monument Association at Frederick City, Md."

SHAD.

The shad begin to appear in the rivers about the 15th of March, and they continue to arrive until the middle of June. It is a remarkable fact that each colony is invariably divided into three grand divisions, which arrive at different times, thus making three successive shoals, or, as the fishermen call them, "runs." The first run is both small in numbers and especially poor in quality, and it is interesting to observe that this is true of the herring as well as of the shad. This advance guard is largely composed of what are known as "hickory" shad, and they differ from the others in such marked degree as to form a distinct variety. The fishermen in the Chesapeake Bay have an Un-Mosaic legend that at the creation there were a great many small bones left over, and that to dispose of them the "hickory" shad was made.

A few days after these skirmishes have passed up the river the second or great run begins, and continues three or four weeks. After the fish appear, nothing will disturb their constant upward progress except cold weather, which, inopportunely arriving, will cause them to seek the protection of the mud at the bottom of the river, where they remain until the chill has left the water. It is impossible to estimate the number of fish entering a river in one of these runs. The estimate of two millions which has been made for the Delaware is very moderate, in view of the fact that more than ten thousand shad have been taken in one haul of the seine in the waters of that river. The third run is small, like the first, and, though the fish are fine in quality, it receives little attention. It is probably composed of stragglers from the main body who are somewhat tardy in their arrival.—David Bruce Fitzgerald, in May Lippincott's.

OARP DIE HARD.

A Philipsburg fish vender received a barrel of German carp from a Baltimore house, on Monday. They were all packed in ice, but when he had laid them out on his selling tables the sun began to shine on them and they thawed out. Suddenly several of the largest fish began to show signs of life and it was not long until they were kicking around in fine style. So lively did they become that a two pounder was put in an aquarium in Davis' store and is alive to-day. Carp have always been known as fish that are very hard to kill but this extraordinary tenacity to life seems almost incredible.

Death.

Hartman—Died in Fishing Creek Township of consumption on April 21, Mrs. Addie Hartman, age 36 years, 1 month and 1 day.

Harrison—Died in Fishing Creek Township of scarlet fever on April 29, Walter Alwood, infant son of T. W. Harrison, age 10 months and 29 days.



Is there anything more wholesome, more beautiful, more completely pleasing than a womanly woman? Such a woman is even tempered, intelligent, strong and healthy. Health really tells the whole story. Health means strong nerves and strong body, and they go far toward bringing good looks and amiability. A woman worn and wearied by the dragging weaknesses peculiar to her sex, cannot be expected to find zest in any duty or amusement. Life is all one dead monotonous gloom to her. On her face is written the story of weakness and pain. The wholeness of health is lacking. The cheeks lack fullness, the eyes lack sparkle, the hair lacks luster.

Doctors have learned to locate nine-tenths of womanly sickness in the organs that ought above all others to be strong and healthy. Sensitive women shudder at the thought of consulting a physician on such matters. A natural feeling of modesty makes them dread the examination, and subsequent stereotyped treatment by "local applications" on which most doctors insist.

Much more often than not, this is unnecessary. It should not be submitted to except as a last resort. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has cured thousands of severe cases of "female weakness." It works in a natural, sensible way. It begins by subduing the inflammation that is always present. Then it strengthens and invigorates the whole body, particularly the organs distinctly feminine. It promotes regularity, cures inflammation and ulceration, and stops the debilitating drain caused by them. Of all dealers.

We can Collar and Cuff any man in America

and do it too in a way that he will like. Every man that wears collars and cuffs should know about the "CELLULOID" Interlined. A linen collar or cuff covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They are the only interlined collars and cuffs made.

They are the top notch of comfort, neatness and economy. They will go through the day with you in good shape, no matter how hot or how busy you get. You can clean one yourself in a minute, without dependence on busy wives, unskillful hired girls or uncertain and distant laundries. Simply wipe them off.

Every piece is marked as follows:



You must insist upon goods so marked and take nothing else if you expect satisfaction.

If your dealer should not have them, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair. Give size, and specify stand-up or turned-down collar as wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY, 427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

The revolution or insurrection in Cuba has never assumed the proportions ascribed to it by its friends and sympathizers in this country, and it has never been sufficiently widespread or uncontrollable to make necessary the presence of General Martinez Campos, who was received in Cuba with great enthusiasm.

All recent news from the seat of war—to dignify it temporarily—is to the effect that the revolution is one in name only. There has not been a battle with more than forty or fifty insurgents at any one time. There are no "armies" of revolutionists and very few patriots. Many of these bands of guerrillas are composed altogether of negroes and bandits. There is no idea of independence among them; the work in which they are now engaged is simply to their liking. If the people of Cuba could be generally aroused there might be some reason to talk of a revolution. Until they are so influenced no revolution can be successful, as has been demonstrated more than once. Flibustering expeditions from the United States and elsewhere could quickly end the strife, but these are not allowed and the bandits of Cuba do not appear to be getting help from anywhere. The usual failure of another "revolution" will soon be heralded.

Nearly everybody believes Spain has been squeezing the life out of Cuba, and that the Cubans are taxed to death and generally maltreated. This does not appear to be the case. In fact, so far as taxation goes, it is said on good authority that Cuba is a burden to Spain. Besides, if the Cubans were badly treated a very large majority of them would accept the first opportunity to revolt. The fact that they have not done so, but support the government instead, leaves no doubt of the real situation. It must be admitted that Cuba is much more rildly governed than it was some years ago.

Cuba is of no use to Spain and some time will be independent. But there seems to be little reason for inflicting unwelcome sentiment upon her, or of believing everything that is said about the revolution, as both sides are untruthful.—Patriot.

THE GROW COUNTY SURVEY.

The Actual Field Work Shows An Increase of Territory.

Two engineer corps are now making the survey of the Grow County line. The ten-mile limit from the county seat was completed last Friday and the stake driven in Newport township, the line running between Glen Lyon and Nanticoke, nearly a mile East of the former place. One corps started South and the other North from this point. The Northern line crosses the mountain opposite Hunlock Creek, and makes the creek the county line for a short distance, gradually bearing off toward Plymouth on the circle. The survey of the circle is a difficult task and requires skillful engineering. The men employed by the Commissioners are experts and are making an accurate and thorough survey. All computations are made on the ground and the work as it progresses is completed every day. After the survey of the circle is made the balance will be comparatively easy and will go much faster. Messrs. Harvey and Wheelock are not in the field this week but will return again on Monday.

There is no doubt that the actual survey will show more than the required territory. The line thus far run shows a considerable increase over that upon which the estimates for the petition were based. This is gratifying

to the friends of the measure and shows that the plans although hastily laid out are developing satisfactorily.

The commissioners are doing their work conscientiously and faithfully. They are men of honor and recognized the dignity and responsibility of their appointment. The friends of the new county can rest assured that they are men who cannot be tampered with by any of the Quay county boomers or the million dollar court house wreckers.—Shickshinny Echo.

The legislature has been in session 119 days. Both bodies have apparently worked hard and yet they have enacted no important legislation, except to create new offices and increase salaries. Up to date Governor Hastings has signed twenty-eight bills and vetoed six. He has also approved thirty joint resolutions and disposed of all the bills messaged to him for his consideration. The Farr compulsory education bill and the three Greater Pittsburg bills will go to the governor to-morrow.

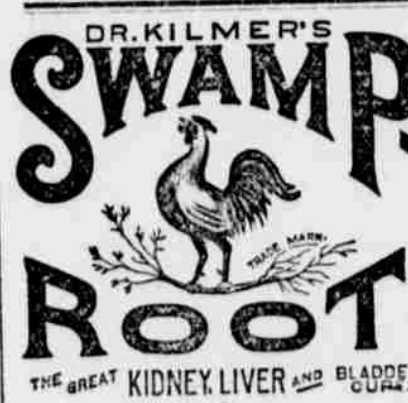
There is nothing but the hardest kind of work for the state lawmakers, especially members of the house, from now until the close of the session. The committees are working day and night to get rid of bills not yet considered so that the members may be free to give all their attention to the general calendar of bills. Beginning this week the house ways and means committee will hold two sessions on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, and one on Friday morning for the consideration of revenue measures. The house general judiciary committee has cleared its calendar of house bills and is working on senate bill.

A congressional apportionment bill will be brought out this week by the house committee. Chairman Lawrence has prepared a bill which he will submit to the committee at a meeting to-morrow morning. Chairman Marshall, of the house appropriations committee, has prepared a special calendar of appropriation measures. They will not be brought out, though, until it is definitely determined how much the state can donate to charity the next two years. Governor Hastings and his cabinet have not been able to solve this problem to the satisfaction of the committee.

THE ROTHSCHILDS' FORTUNE.

At Present it is Said to Foot Up to Ten Thousand Millions.

The fortune of the Rothschilds has often been mentioned in print, but the Paris Signal gives some new and interesting information about it. According to this authority, the total wealth of the Rothschild family at the present time amounts to 10,000,000,000 francs, of which the French branch possesses 1,000,000,000. In 1875 they had less than half this sum, showing that their fortune has doubled in 13 years. In 1800 the grandfather of the present generation of Rothschilds had nothing, his financial success beginning after the battle of Waterloo. It is estimated that in 1905 their fortune will, if continuing to grow as heretofore, amount to the stupendous sum of 300,000,000,000 francs. The interest on this capital would be sufficient to sustain 37,000,000 people, that is, the entire present population of France.



Dissolves Gravel, Gall stones, biliousness, pain in urethra, straining after urination, pain in the back and hips, sudden stoppage of water with pressure.

Bright's Disease, Tube casts in urine, scanty urine. Swamp-Root cures urinary troubles and kidney difficulties.

Liver Complaint, Torpid or enlarged liver, foul breath, biliousness, bilious headache, poor digestion, gout.

Catarrh of the Bladder, Inflammation, irritation, ulceration, dribbling, frequent calls, pass blood, mucus or pus. Guarantee—Use one bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size. "Herald" Guide to Health" free. Consultation free. DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

RUPTURE

is one of the very common ailments of mankind. It is usually the result of hard work or over exertion, and is often the legacy of fevers or severe attacks of sickness which leave the abdominal muscles in a weakened condition allowing the protrusion of bowel. It is

NO DISGRACE to be ruptured, but it is very annoying and sometimes dangerous. Until recently it was thought to be incurable without an operation but thanks to scientific research

ITS CURE

is now ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN in ninety out of a hundred cases where the rupture can be returned. I give a written guarantee to cure or no pay. No knife, no inconvenience, no operation, no detention from business and no trust to annoy you afterwards. One visit to my office weekly for from four to eight weeks is usually sufficient for the worst cases.

A. P. O'MALLEY, M. D.

RUPTURE SPECIALIST, 80 S. Washington St. Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 4-5-8m.



for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City

CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SHOES, SLIPPERS, OXFORD TIES.

...NEW...

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER NOW READY.

Largest Stock in the County. Prices the Lowest.

Jones & Walter

Main Street,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF CARPET, MATTING, or OIL CLOTH, YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT W. H. BROWER'S

2nd Door above Court House.

A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

SHOES Who will buy all these shoes? is a remark often made in our store. Years of experience and ready money have put the right shoe and right price together—the pick from the best shoemakers in the land. Our past sales prove that the people know a good thing when they see it.

Spring and Summer weight Underwear.

hosiery, corsets, etc., of the best makes and the best assortment at the lowest prices.

W. H. Moore.

CORNER IRON AND MAIN STS.

ORGANIZED.

THE SOUTH CENTRAL CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING AND MILLING CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

CAPITAL STOCK - - - \$2,000,000.

Shares \$100 each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

(Issued in payment for this Company's Mines.)

TREASURY RESERVE STOCK, \$300,000.

Owens a Rich Group of Ten Gold Mines.

Located in Carson Mining District,

Owyhee County, Idaho; a district which has produced

OVER \$40,000,000.00.

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and of W. H. Brothers & Co., Roofers, St. Louis.

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SECRETARY—Wm. F. Wernse, W. F. Wernse & Co., Investment

Brokers, St. Louis, also Pres't Bankers' Publishing Co., and Pres't

Guarantee Loan and Mortgage Co.

SECRETARY—Wm. F. Wernse, W. F. Wernse & Co., St. Louis;

also Pres't Prince Arthur Mining Co., Gold Mines.

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also Sec'y of Transier Publishing Co., and Assistant Secretary

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VICTOR NUSBAUM, Merchant Tailor, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. H. Rhoades, of Rhoades, Kenney & Spence, Hartford, Conn., Ind.

Guarantee Loan and Mortgage Co., at the Mines, Silver City, Idaho.

TREASURER & TRANSFER AGENT—The Guarantee Loan & Mortgage Co., (Authorized Capital,

\$1,000,000), St. Louis.

The Mines are PRODUCERS, and will be Worked for Dividends.

A limited number of shares of the Company's Treasury Stock will now be sold to first applicants

in the order received, at the price of

12 1/2 CENTS A SHARE.

Certain to advance and yield ten to hundred fold on the par.

\$25.00 Cash Buys \$200.00 Full Paid Stock,

and in that proportion more or less.

Now is the time to buy. Price will be advanced by 2 1/2 to 5 points at a time to \$1.00 per share

as the new production of the mines increases. The Stock will be listed, and price advanced

rapidly. The Company's consolidated mines have very large ore reserves. Work is now pro-

gressing in rich gold ore. It is desired to erect a Stamp Mill, to reduce the Company's ore to

bullion.

The output of Company's Mines will be increased to the Dividend basis, as fully demonstrated

by Director Enoch's statement. Complete Reports and Statement sent on application.

Stock Certificate will be sent by return mail on receipt of check for amount wanted. Payment

may also be made through Bank or Express Co. Send full directions with application.

Address application for shares to Treasurer South Central Consolidated

Gold Mining and Milling Co., 712 and 714 National Bank of Com-